New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible]

From a Special Reporter of the N.Y. Daily Times.

[illegible] what it is to be juggled with. [illegible] those balls [illegible] his life in transporting from one [illegible] to another. I have been hocus-pocused [illegible] to Philadelphia. Mr. Jarrett put me into [illegible] Theatre, said "Presto," and lo! I found [illegible]

[illegible]

... and down for two hours and a half and then going to see the after-piece at Wallack's.

I am now very glad that I did not listen to the dictates of that reason which whispered: "Take the Third-avenue cars, don't trust your precious body on this harum-scarum journey; there will be a smash-up, depend on it. From Philadelphia to New-York in two hours and a half may be done, but the thing is risky." I am glad that I pooh-pooh'd reason, for by turning my back on her I enjoyed a very pleasant excursion, and was one of a party that made the fastest time ever made on an American railroad.

At a quarter after seven on Thursday evening I found myself, carpet-bag in hand, behind the scenes of the Bowery. The first objects I encountered were three terrible-looking bandits, plotting mysteriously in a corner. [illegible]

[illegible]

... long ribbons, out of which all the color had been washed. Now and again spectral groups of people, lining the road-side to see us pass, would flash on us for a second, and vanish ere the ghost [illegible]

[illegible]

At last in Philadelphia. [illegible] ... the conscience. We are in Philadelphia. All make for the door. The gentleman from the *Herald*, still calm and supreme, and myself find ourselves in a maelstrom of coaches. We are solicited by a thousand voices to accept ten thousand carriages. But we decline. We know that there are certain splendid vehicles set apart expressly for us. We cannot find them. We are in despair, when lo! Jarrett appears and like a second Theseus navigates the labyrinth. We crush into an omnibus drawn by four splendid horses. The word is given—no, stop! The gentleman from the *Herald* is missing! No, he isn't! Yes, he is! He is found at last, calm as before, and off we go at a slapping pace, never drawing rein until we arrive at the National Theatre. Phew! what a crowd! Rowdies, loafers, pickpockets, large negroes, and beery Dutchmen, all tightly packed before the stage door, through which it is necessary that our party shall enter. Mr. Brougham led the van, and I beheld the large sleeves of his Balaklava coat waving to and fro in the multitude like banners tossed on the stormy wave of battle. We effected an entrance at last by main force, the elderly member of the press complaining loudly because the crowd did not form an avenue for him, and declaring that the whole thing was infamously managed, and that Jarrett—the courteous, indefatigable Jarrett!—should be hung.

Once within, the rest was easy. All we had to do was to find our way to the stage. This was a trifling task, when one considers that we had never been in the house before, that there was no one to show us the way, that the entire of the theatre seemed to have been converted into stables, and that what at first sight appeared to be a passage, invariably turned out to be a stall, with a spotted horse in it. At last Jarrett—who, secretly, I believe, had, during the few minutes he was missing, run back to New-York for his watch-key and returned—at last Jarrett appeared. We followed blindly, and after passing through avenues of horse-tails, found ourselves on the stage. Brougham had plunged a few moments previously into his dressing-room, a worn traveler, to appear subsequently as that splendid, but inconsistent monarch, *Powhatan the First*.

Here again I was troubled with my luggage. I discovered that having entered by the stage door, I must in order to get to my place, in the stalls, appear before the curtain, and present myself to a large but highly intelligent audience. To do this with a carpet-bag in my hand was out of the question. I know the temper of the gods too well. Fortunately the prompter, Mr. Proctor, kindly took charge of it for me, and put it into a cupboard where he kept the service of gold plate used at the royal banquets. This done, I took courage, and opening the curtain, slid out. The Theatre was a sea of human faces. From pit to roof they rose in one continuous sweep all upturned, all flushed with expectation, all perspiring. A yell from a thousand throats greeted me as I stepped forth, and I hastened to sink into the comparative privacy of an arm-chair next the orchestra.

After an incredibly short delay, the curtain went up, and "Pocahontas," that excellently funny burlesque, proceeded. Of the performance I will say but little. I have seen the piece better done, but all things considered it was well enough done on the present occasion. In the first place, nearly half of it was inaudible, owing to the joviality of some gentlemen in the galleries. In the second place, people came to see Brougham—the hero of ubiquity—rather than his play, and having seen him, were satisfied. In fact, if he had merely paraded on the stage, while the orchestra played a lively measure, I believe it would have done just as well.

When the curtain fell, Mr. Brougham being loudly called for, made a speech in reply, expressing the usual thanks, and stating that he had to be brief, as he had to return to New-York that night. This translated, meant, "I'm very much obliged, but I am tired and hungry, and I know that supper is waiting at the Girard House for me, so I won't detain you."

To the Girard House we all proceeded, where we found the supper. And as far as I am concerned, I assure you it was very acceptable. I can answer also for the elderly member of the press, who ate so much that the glasses of his spectacles were starting from their sockets.

Men assembled for alimentary purposes, have a curious habit of interrupting mastication by getting up and making speeches. Just as we were getting well into the boned turkey, of course some one got up and proposed Mr. Brougham's health, who briefly and felicitously replied, and went at his boned turkey. Then some one got up and proposed the health of the conductors of the railroad. And a gentleman rose and stated in reply that it was the fastest time ever made. After which a member, got on his legs and proposed the health of the New-York Press, on which the elderly gentleman, who was waiting for the chance, rose and said that in his opinion it certainly was the fastest time ever made. On this an aspiring individual proposed the health of the Philadelphia Press, whereupon a member of that body made his appearance, and stated that it was his positive conviction that it was the fastest time ever made. The gentleman from the *Herald*, now in a calm and easy manner, proposed the health of all mankind, after which I suddenly found myself on my feet, declaring, with an utterance broken, (with sobs, I assure you,) that it was the fastest time ever made.

And so the trip, to all intents and purposes, ended. A portion of the party returned that night to New-York, including Mr. Brougham, but the more unexcitable members remained in Philadelphia. I enjoyed the worst bed, and the coldest bed-room I ever remember to have met with, at the Girard House, and awoke in the morning as unrefreshed as if I had not slept.

In conclusion, the trip in every respect was a success. "The fastest time ever made" on an American railroad was made in our journey.

The arrangements of all the departments were admirable, and I must express my thanks to Mr. Jarrett for his indefatigable courtesy, and kindness, which, I believe, he extended to all the members of the press.

ARIEL.

Obsequies of Hon. John M. Clayton.

The Wilmington *Republican* of yesterday, says:

"The stores and places of business generally were closed yesterday afternoon, while all that was mortal of the nation's statesman—John M. Clayton—were being deposited in the grave. The bells of the city were tolled, and the flags—hoisted for another and more felicitous purpose—were lowered to half-mast, in honor of his memory. The city, for the time, wore a solemn aspect, and the countenances of our people plainly indicated how deeply they felt that Delaware has lost her most renowned and illustrious benefactor.

His obsequies took place at Dover, yesterday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock. A very large concourse of mourners [illegible] [illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Marcy—The President's Forthcoming Message—The British Difficulty with New-Granada, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

The statement that Secretary Marcy is in New-York is erroneous, as he has not been absent from his duties here for a single day.

The President has been closely occupied to-day in the preparation of his Annual Message. It is said that he will indirectly review his own Administration, and show what it has accomplished, especially in connection with foreign affairs.

The McIntosh claim, for the non-payment of which England has suspended diplomatic relations with New-Granada, is a small matter, and no apprehension is felt here that the affair will amount to anything.

The statement that Israel D. Andrews, Consul General at Quebec, has been removed, is erroneous.

Hiram Walbridge is here to-day. He denies that he is to have a Foreign appointment under Mr. Buchanan. He says he has better fish to fry, and that he would take no appointment which the Executive could give him. S.

Preparations for Congress—Documents—Brigham Young—Congressional Corruption.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1856.

The Executive Department are all busily engaged in preparing their reports for the meeting of Congress, and consequently are developing nothing new of general public interest. One of the features engrafted upon the executive policy by the present Administration—and one which is deemed of vast importance if we may judge by the ridiculously laborious efforts to maintain it—is that of keeping the operations of the Government entirely secret, until they have been officially communicated to Congress. Thus important statistics, valuable to the country just in proportion as they are fresh, are kept stowed away to season in the Departments until Congress shall meet, instead of being thrown open to the public soon as prepared. In other words, they are held from the sovereigns until the servants have had the first peep at them, unless some head under-strapper in a Department can succeed in his schemes of selling them out in advance to some individual favorite. Under these circumstances you perceive this is not the time to expect much information from the Department.

LAW AND ORDER IN UTAH.

Brigham Young again boasts of his prowess in holding fast to the Governorship of Utah. President Pierce and his immediate supporters talk loudly of his Jacksonian determination to put down traitors and all who defy the laws. A hundred or more freemen, in Kansas, languish in dungeons and chains for daring to resist the bogus laws of that Territory, which are confessed to have no binding moral force, or for defending their property or lives, assailed under cover of those enactments. The President upholds and sustains all this. But in Utah, the laws and authority of the United States, the legality and validity of which are not disputed throughout the Union, are openly defied. Even the Federal Government is repudiated and ignored by Brigham Young, who holds the while a United States Commission as Governor of the Territory. His term of service expired nearly four years ago. Pierce promised to remove him, determined, desperately, that no man who had thrown off the authority of the United States, should hold its commission.

So much for the promise. What of the fulfillment? He sent out a new Governor, and when Brigham Young heard of it he laughed him to scorn, repeated his insulting defiance of the United States authority, and declared that he would continue to be Governor himself until the Lord should give him liberty to quit. Col. Steptoe surveyed the field, gave it up in despair, and left Young in possession; and there he still remains, utterly undisturbed in his treason. The Executive has not even attempted to make the Government respected in Utah, but has temporized month after month and year after year, rather than undertake the subjugation of the Mormon leader to law and order, until now he says it is too late to do anything, and the troublesome issue is to be left as a parting legacy to his successor.

Upon diligent inquiry I can find not the least indication that the President has ever thought of displacing Brigham's asserted commission from Heaven, since Steptoe declined the honors of the Governorship. The result entirely confirms a charge to which this correspondence alluded soon after Steptoe was appointed, to wit: that nothing was expected nor intended by the President more decisive than to gain time and do nothing, while pretending to be making an honest effort to sustain the supremacy of the law. It turns out that the effort to execute the defied laws of the United States in Utah does not amount all together to a tithe of that expended in securing the arrest and return of a single fugitive slave.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTIONS.

Few of the professional lobbyists are yet upon the ground; but we hear of their operations and combinations elsewhere, with reference to measures to come before Congress this Winter. The indications are that this Winter's session will be one of the most corrupt in the history of the Government,—and God knows some that have passed were bad enough. After a little while I shall be able to give you more particulars. It will be remembered that last Summer I hinted at a corrupt organization of members of Congress and outsiders, who made a regular business of levying black-mail upon every measure of any pecuniary importance which came up for action, stating the terms upon which a given bill should pass the House, and defeating it unless those terms should be complied with. The leader of this gang of thieves is well known, and I would have no difficulty in putting my finger upon some of the subordinate members of the Company. It was difficult to expose them last Summer, because the effort then would have been charged to party purposes. The day for that has passed;—and if the banditti referred to attempt to renew their operations this Winter, as I learn is their present design, you may look for disclosures that will astonish some very moral constituencies. Meantime, let me say to parties having honest business before Congress,—Keep clear of those sharpers; and if they approach you, defy and expose them. S.

From New-Foundland.

TELEGRAPHIC OFFICE, ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Nov. 14.

The weather here for some days past has been exceedingly wet, but our land line, of upwards of four hundred miles, works well, and no difficulty whatever has been experienced with the submarine cable which connects this Island with Nova Scotia.

From Buffalo.

THE LOSS OF THE PROPELLER TOLEDO—HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER—POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 14.

The *Express*, this morning, publishes the statement of Samuel Welch and Aquila Gifford, deck hands, saved from the propeller *Toledo*. The facts stated do not appear to differ materially from the particulars already given. They say, according to the best of their knowledge, that there was on the propeller at the time she was lost, the captain, two mates, three engineers, three firemen, eight deck hands, cook, steward, two porters, two lamp boys, watchman, two wheelsmen, five cabin and twelve steerage passengers, of whom only two were saved.

The steamer *Lady Elgin*, reported as lost, safely arrived at Chicago on Sunday.

We have no other tidings of the other missing vessels.

John Whitney, an old and respectable citizen of Londonville, Ohio, was knocked down and robbed of $50 on Sunday night, within fifty rods of his own house. His skull was fractured by a blow, but he was able to reach his own house, where he shortly after died. No clue has been obtained to the murderer.

The Post-Office at Delaware, Ohio, was robbed on Monday night of all the letters it contained, and afterwards set on fire, but the flames were discovered in season to extinguish them without much damage being done.

Election Returns.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 14.

The returns from all the Counties in the State are in, and the vote stands as follows:

Buchanan	230,[illegible]	Straight Fillmore	26,[illegible]
Fusion Fremont	147,[illegible]	Straight Fremont	161
Fusion Fillmore	55,[illegible]	Gerrit Smith	12

Buchanan's majority over Fusion, 27,[illegible], and over all, [illegible].

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 14.

The majority for Miller, Republican, for State Treasurer, will be over 10,000. The Fillmore men generally voted for him.

Loss of the British Brig Griffin.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 14.

The British brig *Griffin*, from Bermuda, bound to Baltimore with a cargo of salt, was stranded at Currituck. The vessel and cargo were totally lost. The crew were all saved except the steward.

Burning of a Stone Mill in Cranston, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Nov. 13.

The stone mill in Cranston, owned by Henry Whitman of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning—loss on the building $67,000. The stock and machinery were owned by the Cranston Manufacturing Company—loss $10,000—insured $5,000 in the New-York and Philadelphia.

Fire and Death at Hopkinton, N. H.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 13.

The house of Mr. Whittaker, at Hopkinton, N. H., was destroyed by fire on Monday night, and Mr. W. perished in the flames.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 14.

Pennsylvania 5s, 88¾; Reading Railroad, 41; Long Island Railroad, 13½; Morris Canal, 15½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½.

THE TABER DUEL.

The Metaphysics of Dueling—Upon What Small Points a Man's Life May be Taken by the Code.

From the Charleston Mercury.

A CARD.

I regret to learn, from various and unconnected sources, that much misapprehension prevails throughout the State in regard to my connection with the duel of the late W. R. Taber, Jr., and my course and advising during the circumstances which terminated in his death. It is at the instance of a number of friends, and upon considerations of justice to myself, that I publish this Card. These inducements alone could force me—feeling peculiarly, and to the fullest extent, the loss of an intimate friend, and possessed with that sensibility which shrinks from all public display or sympathy—to allude now, and in the public press, to events which have so lately wrung the heart of the community, and put upon the most acute tension the delicate susceptibilities of private grief. But truth is ever the best, justice to the living as the dead, and duty to myself, and regard for others, require it to be spoken. If the dead could speak, he would utter it, with the candor of a true spirit, and the fidelity of a true friend.

Two distinct points have been made in reference to me:

First. That I should not have suffered Mr. Taber to accept the challenge as sent, because it contained offensive language.

Second. That I should have withdrawn him from the field after the second exchange of shots.

The first is on the mistaken assumption that I was Mr. Taber's advising as well as acting friend. A simple statement of facts, as far as I knew or understood them, may afford satisfaction to the community, and enable it to place a proper estimate upon an affair which commanded its whole attention, as an event of public moment and deep personal interest. This is not so necessary in Charleston as elsewhere.

The duel occurred on the afternoon of Monday, the 29th of September. I had left Charleston for Virginia on the evening of the 16th, and returned to it on Saturday morning, the 27th. In the meantime, the first two articles, signed "A Nullifier," against Judge A. G. Magrath, had appeared in the *Mercury*—the third was on Monday. I first saw and read them (the first two) on the day of my return. Mr. Taber and I met in the forenoon of that day, when he showed me the challenges from Mr. Edwd. Magrath (just delivered) to himself and Mr. Heart, as editors of the *Mercury*, announced his intention to become the first responsible party, and desired me immediately to take charge of the matter as his friend. Expressing at once my hearty readiness ever to serve *him*, and acknowledging the claims which in every way he had upon me, I yet earnestly requested him, in the fullness of our intimacy as friends, to excuse me, as I was myself a candidate for Congress, from counseling him in a difficulty pertaining to one of my opponents, and with whom I had had obliging relations. To this he assented, upon the agreement that I would serve him on the field, in the event of a hostile meeting. In the course of that forenoon a few of us were in the *Mercury* office, and the whole matter was freely conversed upon, preliminary to the momentarily expected coming in of one or more advising friends, whose counsels had been requested. Mr. Taber was not only much annoyed by the insulting language contained in the challenge, but evidently was aroused by an impression that an imputation had been thrown out that he would avoid responsibility. *He announced his fixed purpose to fight*, and to do so apart from all considerations affecting the position of Mr. Edmund Rhett as author and publisher of the articles. I urged him, if such was his intent, to state fully, in his note of acceptance, his own case and position. Previous to the full assembling of his friends, I left him and proceeded to Sullivan's Island, where I was residing during the yellow fever season, by the 1 o'clock ferry boat. On parting with him, I said, in substance, and in accordance with my whole previous conversations with him, that upon *one* point I would give him positive advice; that on that point my opinion was absolute, and it was, that Mr. Edward Magrath's hostile note should be returned to him through the hand of whoever was to bear his correspondence, because of its clearly offensive language, inadmissible in such connection, under every rule and courtesy recognized in such cases; and that an intimation should be given to Mr. Magrath that none but a respectful cartel would be entertained. I expressed the opinion that a gentleman was not bound to treat as insult any offensive language in a challenge, but, on the contrary, that it was his duty, on account of it, to return the note containing a demand thus couched. *I charged him not to delay, or disregard this, his first duty and true step.* I had always intimated to him not to decide positively to meet Judge Magrath's brother without the concurrence of his advising friends; and at least, by all means, not to do so until after the reception of a simple proper challenge. I have ever deemed it a matter of deep regret, that on neither of the two points of my counsel was the advice followed. But I am satisfied that Mr. Taber, in disregarding in these respects the wishes of myself and his advisers, acted under the impulse of a wounded and chivalrous spirit, urging him to an individual course.

I did not know that my suggestions had not been complied with, until late at night, on Sullivan's Island, when the correspondence had closed, and full action had been taken. Not even the agreement as to the time, place, &c., was made by me; nor was I referred to as the friend in the correspondence. The case of my lamented friend came only into my hands on Monday, the day of the meeting. I felt greatly embarrassed by the character of the correspondence; it was in the nature of a cross demand between the parties. All that I could do, was the best that the circumstances would admit. So much for the first point.

It will be necessary to present the whole attitude of the affair, and especially the bearing of the events which transpired on the field, to render complete my vindication on the second point: that I should have withdrawn Mr. Taber from the ground after the second exchange of shots.

The first exchange of shots took place a few minutes after 4½ P. M. I did not, then, ask Mr. James Conner, the acting friend of Edward Magrath, Esq., who was the challenging party, whether his principal was satisfied. This inquiry would have conformed to the usual practice; and there is no limitation established, either by written codes or the custom of precedents, upon the number of shots which the party seeking satisfaction may require. But, regarding the meeting as in the nature of a cross demand, and the claims of Mr. Taber to redress for the insulting language of the challenge, I only intimated to Mr. Conner that we were ready to load, in continuation of the duel; but at the same I suggested that if propositions for settlement were to be made, or their terms discussed, it had better be then. In response, Mr. Conner proposed, as the terms of adjustment, that Mr. Taber should repudiate or disclaim the articles signed "A Nullifier," and apologize for their publication. I have only now to state my memory and impression as to this proposition, as Mr. Conner differs with me upon it—having, in an interview with me, two days subsequent to the duel, explained his meaning to have been, in substance, the disclaimer of an intent to attack Judge Magrath. We differ both as to the terms and their meaning. I now state my understanding of them. I rejected his proposition, and a second exchange of shots took place within ten or fifteen minutes after the first. At this stage I deemed the attitude of parties to each other to be changed, and entertained the conviction that the affair should, if possible, and consistent with honorable obligations, be settled. The double exchange of shots had, at least, met all the technical requirements of their cross demands. I have long held, and it has been known to many, and although without the authority of precedent, that an exchange of shots should be deemed, *ipso facto*, satisfaction on a mere point of honor, and where there was no direct wrong or insult between the parties. With these views, I addressed myself, and I aver it before God and man, with all my mind and heart, to the adjustment of the difficulty. Looking to an adjustment, Mr. Conner and I earnestly discussed all the facts and possible terms. We differed, each evidently looking at the whole case from variant points of view—he, deeming Mr. Taber to have been, throughout, a wanton aggressor upon the brother (Judge A. G. Magrath) of his principal, and that he was bound to disclaim and apologize for such, his assumed aggressions;—and I, that Mr. Taber has assumed no connection with the articles of "A Nullifier;" that, as Editor of the *Mercury*, he had the right to publish them, they being in relation to a candidate for political position and office; that he was on the ground, and had been called there, only in the character of Editor of the *Mercury*; that, as such, he was there maintaining the liberty and independence of the Press; that, as such, he had had insult, in addition to a challenge, put upon him; that, therefore, he could not comply with the terms required; and that no terms could be acceded to by him which were not coupled with a disclaimer by Mr. Edward Magrath, of the offensive language of his challenge. I state the matter and points as I understood them—the public must judge whether they concur with what was known and probable. I told Mr. Conner that I no longer spoke as a mere second, but as a man, and that I had but urged my real convictions. Up to this time, we had acted and conferred only together and alone. Finding that we could not agree, and when we were about to separate, I expressed a wish, as I had observed that he consulted with some invited gentlemen on the ground, to know who were his *advising* friends, and to explain to and confer with them on my views. He replied that they were Messrs. J. B. Campbell, J. J. Pettigrew and J. H. Wilson; and went from me to present my request to them. He returned, declining to accede to it—I presume by their concurrence or direction. At this moment, Dr. Bellinger advanced to us from among or near that group of gentlemen, and expressed a desire to intervene between the parties. He urged, that as there had been two exchanges of shots, and each party had had sufficient chances at each other, the difficulty should be adjusted and terminated. His intervention was cordially accepted; and as I understood Dr. Bellinger to make, by his remarks, the proposition that there should be a mutual declaration of satisfaction, (which, of course, would have precluded the necessity of terms,) in view of two exchanges of shots, I intimated my assent to it, Mr. Conner, in answer to my language and gesture of assent, appeared to me to shake his head in dissent. He has since explained to me that he did not so remember and understand, and that he merely regarded Dr. Bellinger's remarks, not as a distinct proposition, but preliminary to other propositions and discussion. The conversation turned at once into a full discussion of the whole case as was had before; and I here assert that Dr. Bellinger made no proposition (unless the above) which was not in concurrence with what Mr. Conner had already proposed, and [illegible] declined to give, or could [illegible]. He agreed with and maintained Mr. [illegible] the main—at least argued on [illegible] side. The basis of the discussion, on both sides, was as I have previously stated. At length I succeeded, as I thought, in turning their views in the direction of the written propositions which I made on the field. At last, finding discussion would be uselessly prolonged, I offered these propositions as the best and all that I could do; and with the concurrence of Mr. Conner, I reduced them on the spot into writing, and to the effect that, as simultaneous declarations, Mr. Taber disclaim the intent, as editor of the *Mercury*, to have made, by the publication of the articles, an attack on the *private* character of Judge Magrath; and Mr. Ed. Magrath disclaim the intent to insult Mr. Taber by the language of his challenge.

At this juncture I became sanguine of an adjustment. I would here state, that in every previous instance, where terms of adjustment were proposed by either side, Mr. Conner and Dr. Bellinger insisted that those on the part of Mr. Taber should be the condition of those on the part of Mr. Magrath. To this I steadily objected, on the ground that gentlemen seeking to place themselves in their true positions, should declare those positions independently of, yet simultaneously with, each other, and that the other mode was either distrustful or humiliating.

Mr. Conner carried my propositions to his group of friends for advisement, and he, Dr. Bellinger, and Messrs. J. B. Campbell, J. J. Pettigrew, and J. H. Wilson, conferred over them. After a time, Mr. Conner returned to me, bringing, as the *sine qua non* of their acceptance, the proposition that Mr. Taber should also express regret for the publication of the articles. Mild and harmless as it may seem, it was too palpable to me that it amounted not only to an identification of Mr. Taber with the whole responsibility for those articles, but as a disclaimer of, and apology for, them. It would have been a stultification of him as an editor, and a humiliation of him as a man—and I so stated to Mr. Conner. I not only rejected it, but regarded it as the index to the whole meaning of that hostile meeting. It must rest on the head of those or him who made it.

I then inquired of Mr. Conner whether I must proceed to load for another shot, and he bowed his head in assent and requirement.

Near an hour had been consumed after the second shot in discussion, and the third shot took place with its fatal result.

I now state that, if Dr. Bellinger had, as an intervening friend, distinctly made and firmly stood upon the proposition, that the exchange of the two shots should have been deemed satisfaction, I should have accepted it, and withdrawn my friend from the field, whether the other side concurred or not. It would have amounted to a *decree of satisfaction*.

In reference to the second point against me, it is also material to note the following:

1. That Mr. Heart, co-editor of the *Mercury*, had also been challenged, and had accepted.

2. That satisfaction in behalf of the *Mercury*, although to be deemed a *unity*, was to be rendered by Mr. Taber, or Mr. Heart, or both; and that if rendered *complete*, in entirety, by Mr. Taber, Mr. Heart should not be called upon; if not, Mr. Heart could be.

3. That Mr. Heart's meeting had been appointed at the same ground, at a time immediately following that of Mr. Taber, and that he was actually at the place long before the third shot, waiting to respond in satisfaction.

I can now give my reasons for not withdrawing Mr. Taber, and not declining a third shot:

1. I was satisfied that Mr. Taber would not have been willing.

2. I would have assumed a responsibility contrary to all precedence in face of the demand of the challenging party. I might have assumed it in despite of these considerations, but for the reason,

3. That if Mr. Taber had been withdrawn, the other party would have insisted, on the *pretext of a failure of satisfaction* on the part of the *Mercury*, upon Mr. Heart taking his place, and making it *complete*. If Mr. Heart, in such event, had fallen, what would have been the position of my friend and myself? Mr. Taber had assumed to render satisfaction in full, and nothing but the *admission* of his opponent, or the *decree* of an *intervention*, could have availed.

It is but justice to Mr. Edmund Rhett, Jr., who promptly avowed himself the author and publisher of the articles signed "A Nullifier," and who instantly endeavored to prevent the duel, by challenging Judge Magrath with that object, to state that Mr. Taber's meeting with Mr. Edward Magrath took place on grounds entirely distinct from his; had no reference to his position, and could not have been arrested by *his* action. I, therefore, refused to permit him to be on the field, and would not have suffered his interference. He was, however, near it, ready to interpose and assume all responsibility, in the event Judge Magrath had appeared and intervened.

I submit myself to the calm judgment and generous feeling of the State, and mourn with it the loss, not only of a promising, useful and beloved man, but of an intimate and endeared friend. His clear intellect and chivalrous spirit concurred in all which I did. Neither could or did anticipate the sad result.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Fires.

IN NASSAU-STREET.

At 8½ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the bookstore of N. Tibbals, No. 109 Nassau-street. It originated in a drawer under the counter and was soon extinguished by the Insurance patrol, under command of Captain Ferguson. Damage about $[illegible].

[illegible]

ANOTHER CALAMITY AT SEA.

DREADFUL COLLISION.

The French Steamer Lyonnais Sunk.

TWENTY-FIVE LIVES PROBABLY LOST.

Sixteen Rescued and Brought into Port.

The Vessel unknown that ran into the Steamer.

Another terrible calamity has occurred at sea. The French steamer *Lyonnais*, which sailed from New-York for Havre on the 1st of November, was on the day following run into by another vessel, and so severely damaged that by next morning was found to be sinking. The captain and some [illegible] persons took to a raft which is believed to have gone to pieces early, many lives being lost. On the 9th a boat with 16 persons in it was picked up, after 6 days' drifting at sea, by the Bremen bark *Elise*, and all but 2 of the rescued were transferred the next day to the Hamburgh bark *Elise*, which brought them safe to port last night. Nothing is said of the vessel that ran into the *Lyonnais*—whether she was known, whether the crew knew the mischief she made, or what was her destination. The *Lyonnais* left New-York with 46 passengers on board, and how large a crew is not definitely known—probably some 25. Of these we only know that 16 have been saved; from the report of the Second Mate, (one of the rescued,) it is probable that all the others are lost.

Following is the list of passengers that was published in the DAILY TIMES of the 3d instant, as having sailed on board the *Lyonnais*:

Mrs. Frances C. Dimmer, Mrs. Cora Adelaide [illegible], M. Solomon, Mrs. Strong, Mr. Bailey and lady, [illegible] Guglielmi, J. F. Bamford, lady, children [illegible], Don Vincente, Dias Gomez, Jos Jose de [illegible], lady and servant, Herman Huber and lady, Albert [illegible], lady, daughter and servant, T. G. Gibson, Mr. [illegible] and lady, Mr. Van Louis, C. C. Beauregard, E. De [illegible], Messrs. Traburon, Acelle, Laurent Marie and child, E. Bavoit, Rev. John B. Cocagne, Saul Schoring, A. Lousier, De Lestrange, A. Frolien, Mlle. Ernestine Bollet.

It will be seen that several of these are only reported by their last names—but none of those which are given in full we find no one entered in our City directory, the presumption is that the distress which this new calamity on the sea will cause, will be felt much in other cities and [illegible] other hearths than in New-York. The following is the report of Capt. Nielson, of the Hamburg bark which arrived last night:

CAPT. NIELSON'S REPORT.

Report of Hamburg bark *Elise*, Capt. Nielson, on his voyage from Hamburg to New-York, left [illegible], arrived 13th November, ([illegible] days' passage.) In the morning, Nov. 10, in lat. 40° 51' N., lon. [illegible] W., Bremen bark *Elise*, Capt. [illegible], came alongside, and told me, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. [illegible], he had picked up a boat with sixteen people, and asked me to take them with me to New-York, because he was afraid that he would be short of water. I consented to it immediately, and took fourteen on board; two first-cabin passengers stopped in the Bremen vessel—Mr. Smaler and wife. The people saved belong to French steamer *Le Lyonnais*, which left New-York Saturday, Nov. 1, for Havre, and in the night, between 1 A. M. and 2 A. M., was run into by a large ship, which struck her so heavy aft that next morning, Nov. 3, she was in a sinking state when the second mate, whom I met on board in the afternoon, left the vessel. Said second mate reported to me that he stopped by the ship till next morning, when it commenced blowing, and he believed the Captain and all left the vessel; they built a raft under [illegible] about 40 persons got on it, but is believed to went to pieces and many lives were lost. Tuesday, Nov. 4, second mate lost sight of the other boats which left the vessel. The weather was very [illegible]. Persons saved and on board the bark were as follows: second mate, Lanier; second engineer, Dubois; [illegible] and stoker, Drauprault, Breton, Douglas, Collin, Dieumaron, Joly, Poinsaux, Tellaye, and Loiseau. Passengers, Dominito, Flores Labourdi, and Ernestine Bollet. ADOLPH NIELSON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1856.

We annex the report furnished us by the agent of the Associated Press:

LOSS OF THE FRENCH STEAMER LYONNAIS.

The Hamburg bark *Elise*, Capt. Nielson, arrived here last evening from Hamburg. She reports that on the 10th inst., in lat. 40° 51', lon. [illegible], she spoke a Bremen bark having on board sixteen of the passengers and crew of the French steamship *Le Lyonnais*, which left New-York on the 1st inst. for Havre, and was run into by a large ship on the night of the 3d, and abandoned next day in a sinking condition. These sixteen passengers were picked up in a boat, on the 9th inst., two others having died before the Bremen bark came along. Fourteen of the rescued were taken on board the *Elise*, and have arrived at this port; the two others, Mr. Schaler and wife, remained on board the Bremen vessel. Amongst those saved was the second mate of the *Lyonnais*, who states that in the night between the second and third, the steamer was run into and struck so heavily that in the morning she was in a sinking condition, and the captain decided to abandon her. The second mate and those with him left the steamer on the afternoon of the 3d, and were subsequently six days in the open boat. The mate says that to his knowlege the captain and all the others on board the *Lyonnais*, left her the next morning. The *Lyonnais* had forty passengers on board.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamship *Empire City*, Capt. Griffin, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Havana 8th inst., and New-Orleans 5th. On the morning of the 9th, while running along the Florida shore, saw a bark on Pickle Reef surrounded by wreckers, masts and sails standing; seemed to have recently gone on; made her name out *Gleaner*.

Loss of the Propeller J. W. Brooks, with all on Board.

From the Oswego Times.

The propeller J. W. Brooks, Capt. Charles Hammond, with a full cargo of flour, lard, &c., from Detroit and Cleveland for Ogdensburg, was probably lost on this Lake in the late gale with all on board.—The scow E. Masters, arrived yesterday, picked up a sofa and three barrels of flour—one barrel marked "Chamberlain's Double Extra—Akron City Mills," and another, "Lowell Mills—L. Darvin,"—supposed to be from the Brooks. The steamer Bay State, which arrived yesterday, also reports passing a lot of flour and lard floating in the Lake between Sackett's Harbor and Kingston. A report has also reached here that the hurricane deck of a propeller came ashore near Henderson, a few miles above Sackett's Harbor, Friday morning. A steam vessel was seen off this harbor Wednesday night, in the gale, trying to get in, but did not succeed, and finally passed down the Lake. The J. W. Brooks was fully due on this Lake, and from the information received, it is the belief of her agents in this city that she has foundered with all on board. Her crew consists of 20 or 21 men, and it is probable that she had some passengers on board.

The schooner *Somerset*, Captain Bowen, from Chaumont, reported at the Custom House this afternoon, says that three children, with bureaus, furniture, &c., were picked up on the shore at Stony Creek, supposed to have come from the wrecked propeller.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* adds the following:

"She was a staunch vessel, of 812 tons, and has been built for and run in the Northern Transportation Company's line. She left here on the 27th ult., with 280 barrels of flour, 170 barrels of pork, [illegible] bales of wool, 12 packages of merchandise, shipped by Chamberlain, Crawford & Co.; and 133 barrels of copper by Hawk, Garretson & Co. She was valued at $12,000, and insured for $10,000; her cargo is also mostly insured."

We are unable to obtain the names of all of the crew. The clerk, Mr. Seth P. Bullard, brother of Mrs. Ross, at the Weddell House, Captain Hammond and Mr. Ryerly, second mate, all resided in this city. Mr. Wm. Blanchard, the engineer, resided at Avon.

There are still some slight hopes entertained that she may be still afloat in some of the bays, or under the lee of some of the islands at the east end of Lake Ontario, but the gale was one of the most destructive which has ever visited the Northern Lakes, and the news of the vessel's loss is too easily credited. She had no passengers on board.

[illegible] Brooklyn City Court Calendar for Monday. [illegible]: Nos. 1, 11, 19, [illegible]

[illegible] of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1856.

[illegible] stranger not accustomed with the place of [illegible] would appear [illegible] that at [illegible] the only daily bulletin published of the [illegible] appears in *Le Nord*, the [illegible] of Brussels. From these daily bulletins [illegible] the medical men of Paris. It is thus spoken of from that being interpreted the real condition of [illegible] and the [illegible] has [illegible]. On foreign questions, such as that of Mari[illegible] Law, are prohibited by Mr. MARGY, or Mrs. [illegible] the outrages of Kansas, they are [illegible] but to a [illegible] of all which belongs properly at home. [illegible] to the Brussels Court Chronicler there is [illegible] which will remind him of [illegible] of Paris. In the morning the huntsmen of His Majesty [illegible] a certain number of pheasants [illegible] small coppes of wood that are [illegible] with a [illegible] in his stength after the [illegible] and sinuous paths land up every part of them. [illegible] all the carriages there are relays, not relays of [illegible] as in the chase for deer, but relays of pheasants, following in the direction of the report of the [illegible] in the Imperial [illegible] time to time the [illegible] to return to their cages, so that they may fly and place themselves in the hunter's path. It is thus that their Majesties bag so enormous a count of game as is sometimes given them. The Empress [illegible] sportsman as gracefully as the oldest hunter; [illegible] on the palace before begging a [illegible] of game. The Emperor, without dissimulation [illegible] as a scientific sport; but pretending to be [illegible] more malicious counter the report that [illegible] killed in one day three hundred and [illegible] of game! There was evidently a concert [illegible] to the thing.

Thus I have just referred to the degraded position of the press of France. I ought not to omit to mention the effect produced here by the attempt of the French Government to gag through the columns of the Moniteur the London press. The note of the [illegible] appeared about a week ago, and you have already received it; but the reasons which [illegible] that note were slow in developing themselves to the public. It is almost certain that so extraordinary a note never would have been directed against the [illegible] of London alone, and we naturally [illegible] thereafter, to the large journals to seek an explanation of the difficulty. The *Morning Post* is exempt from the charge, for one has only to read its attack on the contemporaries in justification of the French Government, to be satisfied that, no matter how great and astonishing may be its vacillations on the political questions of the day, it could never have been guilty of the crime that is laid at the door of the English press by the Moniteur. It is to the columns of the *Times* that we must look, and there we find only an article against the speculative propensities of French officials, as bearing upon the present monetary crisis, and a hint at the fact that a certain well-known Minister in the highest intimacy with His Majesty, increased himself of his official position to build up a colossal fortune. For so little, NAPOLEON himself, who knows the value to set upon these outbursts of the English press, would have permitted the editor to pass without notice. But it is believed here that the Minister in question caused the note to be inserted in the *Moniteur* without the knowledge of [illegible], and thus the affair falls into complete insignificance.

The Marshal SERRANO, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, lately arrived, has a young and remarkably [illegible] wife. The Countess SERRANO, anxious to shine for a Winter in the aristocratic world of Paris, arrived here with all the agreeable emotions of a woman of beauty on the threshold of a new scene of triumphs. But scarcely were the marshal and his lady installed in the hotel of the Embassy (which by the way, belongs to Mr. MORRIS, of New-York) than they were thrown into perturbations they little anticipated. On Friday night, twelve days ago, a grand ball was given by the new Ambassador. The Marshal disregarded the superstition which crowns all the enterprises with satisfactory undertaken on Friday, and especially on Friday evening. In every respect the fête was magnificent. On the exterior the palace was illuminated a *giorno*; in the interior it was a [illegible] of Venice in its glorious nights of love and festival; music, beautiful women, the rarest flowers, floods of molten light, dazzling diamonds, sorbets and [illegible] champagne. They danced in French and made love in Spanish. "Soul of my life! Heart of my soul!" These words, so soft in pure Castilian, stole into the ears of the fair dancers, and started new life and animation into their countenances.

But see the caprices of fortune. While this dazzling fête was in its zenith, the Ministry, which had sent General SERRANO to France, fell *en masse*; NARVAEZ, Duke of Valence, supplanted O'DONNELL, Count of Lucena. It is still possible, though the fact is denied to-day, that General SERRANO will be obliged to follow his friend O'DONNELL into exile, for NARVAEZ has not the [illegible] him. And then there will come another [illegible] who will also give Venitian fêtes, perhaps with the same ladies, certainly with the same music, and probably in the midst of the same words: "Heart of my soul! Soul of my life!"

We are going to have another Duke—the Duke of [illegible]. The letter of the Emperor, addressed to Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of War, in which he acknowledges the high services the Marshal rendered to France during the war, contains the phrase: "Your services were equal to those who gained the battles." At a late review NAPOLEON said to VAILLANT, "Dodo, my dear Marshal, you are the friend of my reign." For his services, Gen. PELISSIER received the titles of Marshal, Senator and Duke. VAILLANT had already the hereditary title of Count, the titles of Marshal and Senator, and is Minister of War. To these he is to add the title of Duke; and as the most important foreign service rendered by the Marshal was at Sebastopol, it is generally promised that his title will be a memento of that period of his public service.

Public report persists in marrying the bachelor Marshals of France, for it is a singular fact that the three last Marshals Pelissier, CANROBERT and BOSQUET, are [illegible], although beyond forty-five years of age. All three, in turn, were proposed for the handsome Madame de Lodmel, the young widow of the brave General of that name, killed at Sebastopol, and now [illegible] to the Empress—according to this [illegible] report. Then Marshal CANROBERT was on the eve of consummating a marriage with the golden, but not remarkably beautiful daughter of Dr. [illegible], one of His Majesty's most frequently consulted medical advisers. But this match was broken off by the Marshal himself. To-day it is rumored that Marshal BOSQUET is about to marry the daughter of a wealthy financier—most probably Mademoiselle [illegible]. The Duke MALAKOFF has taken a house on the Champs Elysées for the Winter, and is spending his time visiting his friends in various parts of the country, and in trying to get rid of a part of the bad humors which a forty years' life in camp has engendered. He has, thus far, made but little progress in [illegible], and nothing but another Sebastopol to take will put him in his right element again. At Rouen, where the Marshal was born, for he is a Norman, they have prepared a grand military fête for him for the 11th of November. After that he goes to the *fêtes* at the Tuileries, being included in the [illegible] of the Court invitations.

It has been mentioned in certain quarters, that the Count of Paris (the pretender Henry V.) has announced, in view of the coming election in France [illegible] political friends taking the oath of allegiance to Napoleon III. Well-informed [illegible] generally deny that any such [illegible] has taken place.

The [illegible] of American railway cars, by which [illegible] the Emperor to Biarritz two months [illegible], has given satisfaction to his Majesty, that he [illegible] to M. [illegible] the purchase of similar [illegible] from the same. The Great Western [illegible]. The suggestion was accepted, and two cars are now [illegible] in course of construction, for first-class passengers [illegible] Paris and Bordeaux. These cars will have a kitchen, [illegible], dining-room, and [illegible] be connected by covered vestibules [illegible]. The American cars fell so [illegible] the Emperor, being included in the [illegible] of the Court invitations.

M. WATTIER DE GRAMMONT has added upon his new wife the sum of eight hundred thousand francs as a "gift money." M. GRAMMONT always does things royally. Mademoiselle de TURCHERAIN is the daughter of a former Postmaster at Vienna. Her mother is a Countess, a title which she derived from the Empire. Her father was one of the [illegible] of Napoleon. Mademoiselle de TURCHERAIN, twenty years of age, and great beauty. It is to Paris that the beauties of all Europe flock in the hope of finding husbands, and a good reputation. And while many succeed, there is yet a large number who, self-deceived, fail in their projects, and Paris thus becomes for them a trap, an abyss in which they find nothing but ruin and remorse. It is a speculation like any other, with its fluctuations of success and failure. To return to M. GRAMMONT and his fair bride: Immediately after the ceremony, they will leave for the South, to pass under the mild influence of an Italian sun, the first quarter of the honey-moon. He has sold his house in the Champs Elysées, the house which dates from the Directory, and which resembles no little a tomb, to the Empress, who will soon tear it down; so that the garden which surrounds the hotel Montijo will extend to the rue de Charillot.

The invitations of the Emperor to the hunt at Compiegne are made by means of a garniture of buttons, seal inclosed to the address of the invited individual. This is a revival of a royal custom of ancient days.

Some serious attempts are to be made this Winter to change the toilette and the coiffure of ladies. At the Italiens several ladies have already appeared with their hair sprinkled with dust of gold and silver; and although the powder of gold is admirably suited to black hair especially, there were people who ridiculed the ladies that attempted this innovation. However, a change must come, and, as usual, it will be installed by the *Demi-Monde*—for, to the eternal shame of the respectable portion of the female world, it is always this class who inaugurate a new fashion, and the others who follow.

Quite suddenly the French journals have made the discovery that there exists in the United States a sect vowed to the extinction of the human race, without poison, without poignard, without violence or massacre—but simply by a general and persistent celibacy. They mean, of course, the Shakers of Lebanon. The motives which the sect urge for this novel method of bringing about the end of the world strike the French as something not comprehensible: "That the life of man on this earth is too precarious, too miserable and too useless, to give himself the trouble of perpetuating it." The French pronounce in favor of the Mormon system—as practised in France.

A journal gives utterance to a capital *jeu de mots* on the robbers of the Northern Railroad, thus: When they arrested at New-York one of the accomplices of CARPENTIER, they did not know at first whether it was GERLEY or PARDO. The mistake, indeed, was pardonable, PARDO being *gris* (pock-marked) and GERLEY having come to New-York *par mer* (by water.)

I find the following *naïveté* in the advertising columns of a French provincial journal: "A young girl, *of irreproachable manners*, and provided with excellent certificates, desires a place as wet nurse at Paris or Lyons!"

Progress! progress! as EMILE DE GIRARDIN cries daily. The Duchess of Parma, to prevent incendiaries, has just decreed the prohibition of the manufacture or sale of lucifer matches in her kingdom! But these are half measures. Why not commence by suppressing fire?

MALAKOFF.

THE ISTHMUS.

News from Panama—The British Difficulty—Mr. Corwine's Report on the Massacre—Don Pedro Perez—Taxes, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.

Before I give you a word of news let me beg of you to correct an error you stuck into my letter of the 4th, published in your issue of 13th ult. I said, in as plain words as I could, that one of General MOSQUERA's objects in going to the States was supposed to be to dispose of his interest in "the road to Cali;" but your printers wouldn't let me have my way, so they altered it to "the road to California;" making it rather more lengthy, in every sense than I contemplated. Cali is a large city in the interior of New-Granada, and the road alluded to is intended to connect it with the port of Buena Ventura, on the Pacific, so as to afford greater facilities than exist at present for transporting the products of the interior to the coast.

THE MASSACRE.

The publication of Commissioner CORWINE's report in the NEW-YORK TIMES created quite a sensation here, and has given rise to the belief among the darkies that a steamer or two will bring out troops to take possession of the Isthmus. One of the parties implicated in that report, PEDRO OBARRIO Y PEREZ, has got his back awfully up at the idea of his name being made use of without his consent, and if he does not soon either "simmer down" or "boil right over," his wrath will, doubtless, break up the Union. If Uncle Sam does his duty we shall see this worthy gentlemen brought up with a round turn at the yard arm before long. Aside from the cackling of this great goose, Panama is very quiet, and all, native and foreign, anxiously waiting the result of the deliberations at Washington. I believe I am safe in saying there are not five respectable men (or women) in Panama who do not earnestly desire to see themselves under the protection of the United States. Indeed, it is impossible they can exist unless some competent Government takes charge of them, for they are now, as a State, in the most abject poverty, without any means whatever of resuscitating their empty Treasury. The State owes, now several months' arrears to its officials, the majority of whom are, at present, giving their services gratis. Everything available about the city has been sold, and, as a last resource, the walls which divide the city proper from the "outside barbarians," are about to come under the hammer of the auctioneer in order to make a raise.

THE BRITISH DIFFICULTY.

To add to the difficulty, the most important news has just been received from Bogota, informing us of the fact that the British Minister there has made a positive demand for the immediate settlement of the McIntosh claim of nearly a million of dollars, and at the same time informing the Secretary of State that, owing to the bad faith of New-Granada in this matter, he now ceases all further diplomatic intercourse with her. He further states that he has instructed the British Admiral of the West India Squadron to come *over, and at once enforce the settlement of this claim by forcible measures.* So that we shall in a few days have all the ports blockaded, but not I presume so as to interfere with the Isthmus transit. In order to post you up fully on this head I give you the particulars of the affair at length, as translated into the columns of the *Star and Herald* of this city, which you will find highly interesting. Besides this McIntosh claim, there is the British Bondholders' claim to come next, amounting to probably $40,000,000. I believe that is about the sum, say four millions sterling of principal, being the loan made in 1825, and five millions sterling of interest, which has accrued since that time. Then France has a claim, and Spain has a claim, and we have a claim, and—New-Granada hasn't a dollar. Taking the matter as it now stands, the prospects of this Republic, except for a magnificent bankruptcy, are by no means flattering, and if the British get their nose in first, you can bet liquors all round that the United States will not require one of her largest war steamers to carry home the indemnity which is to be received for the outrages of the 15th April last.

As I already suspected, the Mail tax has been for the present suspended at Bogota, and it is anticipated that the Tonnage tax will follow suit. No trouble is now given to the American steamers regarding the latter, but Governor CALVO frightened the agent of the British steamers into paying it, and the British Consul not only quietly consented, but actually encouraged its payment under protest, I am told. At any rate, he would not take any action to oppose it, and so John Bull has been gulled for once. Our Minister at Bogota is, I learn, actively exerting himself in the matter, and he appears to be rather an overmatch for Señor Pombo in point of argument, probably because he feels he had right on his side.

The new French Admiral, Lamoure, who arrived here by last steamer from Europe to join the squadron in the Pacific has, I learn, expressed himself strongly against the Tonnage tax, and declares his determination to oppose its payment by Frenchmen. He also looks upon the system of taxing foreign vessels here as enormously in proportion to the services it blessed upon.

The *Star and Herald* announces the publication of a decree of the Vice-President of the Republic, granting pardon to all persons engaged in the revolution of 1854, except to General MARIANO OSORNO, who is now [illegible] the period of 18 months, and the [illegible] for the period of 12 months, of the same. [illegible] in the [illegible] of the Republic.

[illegible] to the election of Don MARIANO OSORNO as President of the Republic. He is said to be a very old man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following, from the San Francisco *Bulletin*, is an extract from a letter addressed by a Panamanian of one of our leading families here, to her friend in San Francisco. It is interesting as indicating the state of feeling, at the date of the extract:

ON BOARD SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. MARYS,
PANAMA, Monday, Sept. 29, 1856.

We are in the midst of great trouble. A revolution is expected between the two political parties on the Gubernatorial question to-day. The *St. Marys* is discharging marines to protect the whites. Myself and children, as well as my mother and sisters, have taken refuge on board the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*—as also several of our lady relatives. My father, we hope, will come on board, as his life is threatened.

Mr. J. HAWES with and children, late of San Francisco, are also on board. The *St. Marys* has moved close into shore, and is imbedded in the mud with her broadside to the town, in order to protect the inhabitants. All the respectable inhabitants of the town desire and ardently wish that the United States would assume the protectorate of the Isthmus.

J. D. A. M. M.

A recent decree of Governor CALVO declares that the Police force for the protection of the State is to be one hundred men, and these are to be divided over the territory in parties from five to thirty—the latter being the number given to Panama. At present, this decree is merely nominal; but even if it can be put into effect, you can imagine how obnoxious it would be, toward keeping 150,000 unruly inhabitants in order. It is very doubtful whether even this small force can be raised, as there is no money to pay them with.

The British screw corvette *Pearl* arrived here recently from England; after remaining a few days she proceeded to Punta Arenas and other Central American ports, and will return soon. The British flag-ship *Monarch*, Admiral Bruce, left San Francisco on the 11th ult., for Panama, and will probably arrive here in ten days. The *Independence* and *St. Marys* still remain here; the men on board the latter are anything but gratified at not being relieved across the Isthmus, their time of service, having expired months since. It appears to me a hard case to keep them so long after the expiration of their contract, especially as it would be such an easy matter to send fresh men out, and they must be relieved sooner or later. The Department certainly uses very little judgment in this respect, and by no means studies the interests of the navy in thus so grossly violating its contract with its subjects. Few as far, the men have conducted themselves in the most creditable manner, but it must be expected that, if kept here much longer, against their will, considerable dissatisfaction will break out among them, and already they have begun to represent the case to the Commodore. So long as there was a prospect of their services being required to protect the interests of this country they were willing to remain, but now that everything is quiet they think themselves justly entitled to their discharge; a more deserving crew has never served in our navy.

I send you an article which has been published here respecting the stranding of an American line of steamers to Valparaiso. It is earnestly to be hoped that the scheme will be carried out, as the British Company is entirely too great a monopoly.

The Pacific Mail Company's new steamer *Columbus* is now ready for sea, except to run down east water. She will probably sail for Buena Ventura and Guayaquil on the 8th or 10th inst., and will afterwards, it is contemplated, ply regularly on the Central and South American Coast, between Guatemala and Paita; the points are not yet, I believe, definitely fixed. This line ought to be successful, and will be of great benefit to Panama.

We have had several duels here of late, in which the members of the State Legislature principally figured. They generally resulted in apologies on the field, and for so far, unfortunately, none of the parties have been hurt, except in reputation.

The weather keeps showery, but pleasant, and we may expect a final cessation of rain next month. Altogether we have had a remarkably mild Winter.

The health of the Isthmus is excellent, there being but a few casual cases of sickness in the city.

Beyond a Sunday cock-fight, there is nothing here bordering upon public amusement, and that, of course, is only attended by the lowest classes from outside the walls.

Business is very dull, with little prospect of improvement at present. As every one sells his goods for what he can get, I am unable to furnish you a price current.

The British ship *Strong* recently arrived at Taboga with new boilers for the steamer *Bolivia*; and the *Erin Go Bragh* got in four days ago with coal, from Cardiff, for the British Steamship Company.

I send you herewith the latest news from Australia, Chili, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, &c., which I clip from the columns of the *Star and Herald*.

The railroad keeps in excellent order, and the trains are in constant motion. It has suffered little, if any thing, from the wet season.

YOURS,
HARTA LLUEGO.

FROM HAVANA.

Spanish War Vessel for St. Domingo—The New Spanish Ministry.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856.

The Spanish brig-of-war *Habanero* left us some days since for the port of St. Domingo, to aid in regulating the affairs of the Dominican Republic. There seems no doubt as to the object, and that she has taken arms to put in the hands of the subjects of Spain, created by the act of SEGOVIA, out of the free-born colored citizens of that country. The annexation to the Spanish crown is supposed probable, without any great loss of life; while the goods, stolen by false construction of the last treaty with that power, will vastly overpay the expenses of the movement.

A mate, guilty of a piratical attempt on board of an American schooner, on her voyage from New-Orleans to Havana, has, after examination by the United States Consul BUTLER, been ordered to the United States for trial, and will be sent to New-Orleans by the steamer due to-morrow. The schooner *Esther Burr*, HARRISON Master, was, by the management of this mate, kept twenty-seven days on a voyage from New-Orleans to this port; and the sailors testify as to the object of the mate, he having partially exposed his plans in order to enlist their services.

We have nothing of interest in the way of news. The change of Ministry at Madrid is not agreeable to the present feeders upon Cuban "pap," who will smoke. The elections of which you know, we do not. The data received from New-Orleans fails to tell the story. The intelligence here has embarked all its interest in your contest, and of course there is anxiety to learn the result. Some hundreds of ounces have also been predicated for change of pockets. Sugar market—Slight action, and a few bargains. Exchange—New-York, ¾@10 discount; London, 9¾@9¾ premium. Freights improving for the United States, and for Europe inactive.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

President PIERCE's Administration will probably have the satisfaction of effecting a final adjustment of the Central American question, which so recently threatened to interrupt the friendly relations subsisting between the United States and Great Britain.

The British Legation remains closed in this city. At least, there is no British diplomatic representative here with which the Government has any intercourse. But a negotiation has been carried on between Mr. DALLAS and Lord CLARENDON, in relation to the disputed Central American question, and brought nearly to a satisfactory conclusion.

In regard to the terms of this arrangement, I can state positively that they are not known to the public, and will not be made known before the President's next Annual Message shall appear. Indeed, it appears that the terms are not yet definitely settled in regard to the Mosquito Protectorate, but probably soon will be.

It is only certain that the Bay Islands question is settled, by their retrocession to the State of Honduras. I notice that the inhabitants of the Island of Ruatan—chiefly blacks from Jamaica—have remonstrated against this measure, and threaten to resist it, and to declare their independence; but it is too late for remonstrance—for the deed has been diplomatically done.

I am quite certain, also, that the proposed settlement will not involve an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, but will, on the contrary, so explain, define and modify it, as to cause it to work well hereafter, and fulfill the original intention and wishes of the distinguished diplomatists who negotiated it.

It is a subject of regret that Mr. CLAYTON's life was not spared to permit him to witness the consummation of a work upon which he had bestowed so much care, and which had caused him so much painful anxiety.

If the treaty is to be enforced, it follows that *the clause restricting each of the contracting parties from acquiring or assuming any portion of the territory of Central America will be suspended.* It follows that the bugbear invented by the Republicans, upon the eve of the late Presidential election, of the annexation of WALKER's dominion to the American Union, might as well be put to rest.

THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—*Trial of A. T. Hoppel for Manslaughter, at Norristown.*—The trial of A. T. HOPPEL, Conductor on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, at the time of the collision on that road, in July last, was commenced at Norristown yesterday. The Court room was crowded with citizens, strangers, and witnesses in the case, and there was assembled a great interest manifested in the matter. The State is represented by GEORGE W. HOARES, Esq., District Attorney, and JOHN W. HOFFER, late District Attorney. The counsel for the defence are Messrs. JAMES BOYD, E. M. NORRIS, and G. PINKEY BURNS. There are 37 indictments against Mr. HOPPEL, for manslaughter, and 37 for misdemeanor—*Phila. Ledger, yesterday.*

The United States Circuit Court for Massachusetts made a decree in the case of the Boston and Maine Railroad against the Concord Railroad, in which the former road was declared entitled to a share of the profits of the latter road, for passing the Court of Great Sessions for payment of the share per day.

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.

New and Forthcoming Publications.

For two or three years there has been a decided literary dearth in New-York, but the tide of American literature has very much shifted, and this year biography, travels, and the kindred literature of the day, have attracted more largely than they have ever yet done, during the entire half-dozen seasons. There have been enough autobiographies and biographies of living men, perhaps, as there are; but the publishers had nothing to do with the selection of the subjects, and they have not, as a general rule, been by any means well executed. Of BENTLEY'S, GRIEVES'S, BARNES'S and WYNCOP'S histories, the first two only will be heard of by a new generation. These are really remarkable books, genuine, idiosyncratic, reflecting the manners of the age. They are literary and psychological curiosities, and will be read as studies by the DUNLAPS, the BENNONS, and others of a similar class in the next century. But our age, upon the whole, has little reason to be vain of these performances. We should be glad to have something of a different and more dignified sort in this line, and we have several public characters who owe it to themselves and to the world to give us precisely what we wish. What would be more interesting, for example, than an autobiography of SAMUEL B. F. MORSE? An eminent career in art had filled for him the measure of an honorable life, when he reappeared as a scientific discoverer, with a brightness that has obscured his earlier fame, and an ingenious utility that challenges the gratitude of mankind. Mr. MORSE is a practiced and an elegant writer, familiar with all the resources of literature, and his long and eminent career affords the best subject for his pen that he can find in the world. We could name several others, whom the readers of the present and the future would be glad to have follow the example which was set in this country by FRANKLIN, and which has just been copied so admirably by Mr. GOODRICH.

It has been known for several years that Rev. Dr. WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, of Albany, was engaged upon an elaborate biographical history of the American pulpit, and from his ardent abilities and proverbial carefulness and accuracy, it has been anticipated that his work would be one of very decided interest and value. The first volume, making a compact octavo of between seven and eight hundred pages, will be published by the CARTERS in a few days. We have had a set of the sheets in advance, and may advise our readers that expectations of it can hardly have been so favorable as the intelligent judgments which await its appearance. The plan of *The Annals of the American Pulpit* embraces all clergymen who have been in any considerable degree distinguished since the first settlement of the country, and wherever there was material it seems to have been faithfully executed. Its construction is, in some respects, peculiar. When practicable, the author has procured from some well-known person or persons a letter or letters, containing their recollections and impressions of the character under discussion, and where there was no one living to give such facts and opinions, as was the case with all who died before 1770, he has availed himself of the best cotemporary testimony from funeral sermons, memoirs, and other sources. The result is highly satisfactory. In this first volume we have biographical and moral and intellectual portraitures of the great lights of religion and learning connected with the Trinitarian Congregational churches of this country, from the times of JOHN ROBINSON, JOHN ELIOT, THOMAS HOOKER, and the MATHEWS, down to the second EDWARDS and NATHANIEL EMMONS. Among the names of contributors who have aided Dr. SPRAGUE with their recollections or criticisms of persons, we notice those of ARCHBISHOP SPRICHE, HARRISON GRAY OTIS, CATHERINE M. SEDGWICK, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Professor SILLIMAN, Professor PARK, and WILLIAM WIRT.

Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I Have Seen, by S. G. GOODRICH, is nearly ready for publication, in two pretty large volumes, by MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN. Though Mr. GOODRICH is a youthful-looking gentleman, he is 62 years of age, and in the half century covered by his recollections he has seen more than most men would see in twice that time. He has been famous in his way. In all the world there is no other individual who has published as many volumes, or done as much in the capacity of an author to govern the character and intelligence of the living age. As "Peter Parley," he is renowned on all the Continents. But his best title to an enduring reputation will be found in these personal memories, the most natural, genial and entertaining that have appeared in this country since FRANKLIN's. Mr. GOODRICH has almost a daguerrean minuteness o agreeable description, and everybody who has been familiar with the country life of New-England during the first half of this century will recognize the singular fidelity of his delineations. On this subject, indeed, his work will always be held in the highest estimation by competent critics. Simple, earnest, genuine. Every appreciative reader will perceive at a glance that the serious or gay experience of Connecticut, of "the central flowery kingdom" of Yankeedom, is displayed in it just as it is, or as it was before railroads led so generally to the destruction of our local characteristics. Mr. GOODRICH's father was a Congregational Clergyman at Ridgefield, one of the most pleasant nurseytowns in Connecticut, and he lived here until he was fifteen. The outlines of his subsequent career, as publisher, author, legislator, traveler, Consul of the United States at Paris, &c., &c., are pretty well known. His personal qualities, and the circumstances in which he has been placed, have made him acquainted with a great number of the leading men of his time, both abroad and at home, and his intelligent observation, and skill in portraiture, have enabled him to introduce them to us in such a manner that we feel almost as familiar with their presence and idiosyncracies as he is himself. His anecdotes are fresh, and excellently told, and his reminiscences of American literature and art—such as he alone could give us—are sympathetic, interesting, and judiciously written.

The Life of William Plumer, by his son, WILLIAM PLUMER, Jun., with a sketch of the author's life by Rev. Dr. PEABODY, has just been published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., of Boston, and is one of the most valuable personal and political biographies in our literature. Mr. PLUMER was Governor of New-Hampshire, and died in that State six years ago, at the advanced age of ninety-one. He was one of the great lawyers of New-England, and an active politician in the early days of the Republic. One of the curious or peculiar facts in his history is, that being chosen a member of the college of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, with the expectation that he would vote for Mr. MONROE, he made use of his legal privilege in voting against him. Mr. MONROE was supported with what JOHN RANDOLPH called "the unanimity of indifference." Mr. PLUMER's course in opposition to him is justified in these memoirs, and it is remarkable as the only proceeding of the kind mentioned in our annals. The book is written with scholarly elegance, and besides its attractions as a Biography, has titles to be ranked among the important authorities which relate to the formation and history of American parties.

Among the biographies of a different kind which are now in preparation, is one of Mrs. EDWARDS, wife of the illustrious metaphysician, which cannot fail of universal popularity in the religious as well as the literary world. SARAH PIERREPONT, born one hundred and fifty years ago, and in 1727 married to the greatest thinker and one of the gentlest and purest men yet produced in the new world, was a famous beauty, and there is a charming picture of her, though it was painted so late as 1740, still extant. But elegance of person was one of her least attractions, at least to her husband. "You could not persuade her to do anything wrong or sinful," he tells us, "if you could give her all the world. She is of wonderful gentleness, calmness, and universal benevolence of mind. She will sometimes go about from place to place, singing sweetly; and seems to be always full of joy and pleasure, and no one knows for what. She loves to be alone, walking in the fields and groves, and seems to have some one invisible always conversing with her." They lived together thirty years, and he was to the end the same loving admirer and she, with all her delicate grace and spirituality, was the philosopher's guardian and guide in the rough ways of the world, managing his secular affairs, keeping his accounts, and guarding the repose of his intelligence from every disturbing external influence. It will be a delightful book, all the more interesting that its heroine lived in the old colonial times, more than a century ago.

The Memoirs and Correspondence of Mr. WEBSTER will be issued in two volumes, uniform with Webster's edition of his Orations and Speeches, on the day of December, by LORING & BIGELOW, of Boston. Professor Webster has had the [illegible] in their preparation. The work will be an [illegible] object sale.

Mr. JOHN PICKELL, who has recently published a new chapter to the Early Life of Washington, which really enough to be printed if any one [illegible] [illegible] of genuineness, [illegible] a copy of the "regular forces" at all. Of the provincial troops sent to the Ohio in 1754, he was commander; but after the fall of Fort Necessity, because a captain of the "regular forces" was allowed to outrank a Colonel in the provincial forces, he resigned his commission. He joined General BRADDOCK in 1755, merely as a volunteer aide-de-camp. In the next paragraph this author historical is good enough to inform us that, "notwithstanding the entire defeat of BRADDOCK, there were displays of military skill and courage on the part of his officers and men which embalm their memory in our grateful recollection," and that "Colonel WASHINGTON stood preeminent," so that "the House of Burgesses, which convened at Williamsburg in August following, unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Colonel WASHINGTON and his officers 'for their bravery and gallant defence of their country,'" and that "all the proceedings of the campaign were approved and applauded by the people." Preposterous! All the proceedings in BRADDOCK's campaign approved and applauded by the people? Not a bit of it; they were condemned and execrated universally, and are to this day; and the resolutions of the Burgesses referred to by Mr. PICKELL were passed for another occasion, before BRADDOCK came to America. These examples will do for Mr. PICKELL, whose book has been immensely praised as a "valuable contribution to historical literature."

This year will be memorable for the number of the biographies of WASHINGTON which will appear in its catalogue of new books. There is being issued in numbers, by PUTNAM & Co., the *Illustrated Life of Washington*, by WASHINGTON IRVING, to be completed in five volumes. VIRTUE, of London, and VIRTUE, EMMINS & Co., of New-York, are publishing, in the same manner, *Washington; a Biography, Personal, Military, and Political*, by RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, one distinction of which will be, that it will be more richly and profusely illustrated than any work that has ever yet appeared in American history. It will contain, besides the most celebrated historical pictures of WEST, COPLEY, TRUMBULL, LEUTZE, &c., not less than one hundred and fifty portraits, on steel, of public characters, American or foreign, connected with our colonial or revolutionary history. It will be in three very large volumes. A *Life of Washington*, by H. P. SCHMOLZER, also to be given to the public in parts, by MARTIN & JOHNSON, will be embellished with fine engravings, chiefly from designs by that excellent young artist, Mr. CHAPPEL. A fourth new biography of the Father of his Country will be published by the APPLETONS, from the pen of Mrs. KIRKLAND, and will be an admirable book. A fifth is in press by Mr. REDFIELD, translated from the French of DE WITT, a son-in-law of GUIZOT, by THOMAS HALCH, of Philadelphia. There cannot be too many biographies of WASHINGTON, unless they are in the style of Mr. PICKELL, who has happily given us but a single "New Chapter" on the subject.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK STATE—[Official.]

ALBANY COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
Electors	5004	1770	3291
Governor	4664	1888	3718
Lieutenant-Governor	4619	1813	3476
Canal Commissioner	4609	1712	3563
Prison Inspector	4724	1797	3538
Clerk of Appeals	4726	1792	3538
Congress	4600	1600	3000
District-Attorney	5019	1785	3231
Justice of Sessions	4676	1834	3231
Coroner	4706	1853	3231
Assembly: 1st District	961	2497	1143
2d District	1663	983	1230
3d District	1092	1732	1238
4th District	1159	2932	1773

CAYUGA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
Electors	7035	1818	1934
Governor	6364	1793	2091
Lieutenant-Governor	6909	1771	2082
Congress	6974	1670	2002
Assembly: 1st District	3059	1125	Dem. & Am.
2d District	3231	518	1170
3d District	2543	805	819
District-Attorney	6555	95	2303
Sheriff	6031	1840	2146

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
Electors	7037	1847	2017
Governor	6601	1807	2143
Lieutenant-Governor	6008	1897	2140
Congress	6042	1717	2181
Assembly: 1st District	3305	831	867
2d District	3638	915	1499
District-Attorney	6017	1832	2148

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
Electors	3618	3030	1961
Governor	3707	3100	2005
Lieutenant-Governor	3759	3030	1936
Congress	3799	3343	1881
Assembly: 1st District	1529	1509	1105
2d District	2194	1217	819
District-Attorney	3966	3179	1751

CORTLAND COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
Electors	3596	1161	628
Governor	3510	1238	639
Lieutenant-Governor	3530	1215	664
Congress	3631	1654	....
Assembly	3469	1577	....
District-Attorney	3463	1371	....

DELAWARE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
Electors	4947	2107	2009
Governor	4065	2036	1961
Lieut. Governor	4252	2196	2026
Canal Commissioner	4258	2194	2020
Prison Inspector	4259	2199	2029
Clerk of Appeals	4245	2183	2025
Congress	4501	4020	....
District-Attorney	4351	3323	....
Superintendent of Poor	4109	4159	....
Coroner	4270	4084	....
Sessions	4253	4059	....
Assembly: 1st Dist.	2356	1863	....
2d Dist.	1417	2160	....

ESSEX COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
Electors	2904	1178	454
Governor	2837	1284	1011
Lieutenant-Governor	2852	1176	1000
Congress	2711	747	1463
Assembly	2865	1844	289
County Judge	2748	999	1285

FULTON COUNTY

	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
Electors	1874	1084	2290
Governor	1898	1066	2242
Lieutenant-Governor	1897	1057	2256
Canal Commissioner	1899	1054	2278
Prison Inspector	1899	1054	2268
Clerk of Appeals	1899	1054	2268
Congress	1812	1079	2618
Assembly, Fulton & Ham.	1851	....	2602

HERKIMER COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
Electors	1649	1290	5074
Governor	1627	1355	4990
Lieut. Governor	1609	1347	4997
Canal Commissioner	1631	1583	4985
Prison Inspector	1610	1288	5046
Clerk of Appeals	1611	1343	5044
Congress	2814	....	5148
Assembly: 1st district	906	470	2070
2d district	1401	....	2420

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Am.

[illegible]

Respectfully yours, A. B. ELY.

Mr. Buchanan's Policy—The Opinions and Speculations of Gen. J. Watson Webb.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

It is very natural that great anxiety should exist in relation to the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration [illegible]

[illegible]

The Democracy is our enemy; but it is formidable only from its foreign allies and accretions that give it strength, and through it strength to the extreme spirit of Southern aggression, that thrives thereby.

[illegible]

We do not vouch for the truth of these statements; but they come to us in a shape which commands our belief in their accuracy. If true, Mr. BUCHANAN will enter upon the discharge of his duties as President, untrammeled by the most odious and disgraceful features of the Cincinnati Platform, and at full liberty to act as a free agent, except that he is pledged to the admission of Kansas as a Free State [illegible]

The New Administration.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The first movement of Mr. BUCHANAN—the formation of his Cabinet—will go very far to show whether his caution and conservatism are to be relied on. [illegible]

[illegible] the shoals and [illegible] of obstacles [illegible] Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. We trust his [illegible] may be with favoring winds over a Summer sea [illegible] shipwreck and ruin by [illegible] for his chart the fair warning the people have given him in this Fall of 1856.

Views of the Michigan Democracy.

From the Detroit Free Press (Buchanan.)

If the Northern Democracy had [illegible] the Sun, to be the extension [illegible] of Slavery, into Territory now free, they would have been [illegible] beaten. Outside [illegible] their party would have dwindled away [illegible]. But they believed and believe that they have in Mr. BUCHANAN a wise and experienced statesman who will administer the affairs of Government ably and justly; who will observe the Constitution; respect the rights of all sections of the Union; seek to give peace to the Republic, that its prosperity may go on unimpeded, and aim at elevating the national character. It is because of this fixed conviction—this unshaken confidence, that *Mr. Buchanan will neither invade the just Constitution nor degrade his country by making the execution the subservient tool of a slave oligarchy, that the Democrats of Northern States and national men of other parties have given him the support which has probably secured his election.*

We shall ourselves have something to say hereafter concerning the causes which have given the Black Republicans so many of the Northern States. *Had not the Democracy of those States to carry the load of folly and fanaticism which a score or two of Southern men have cast upon their shoulders*, and had not the Democracy of those States to bear the responsibility of the policy of an Administration whose management of Kansas affairs has been singularly unfortunate, to say the very least of it, the event of this Presidential contest would not have depended upon one, or two, or ten States. * * * We have no expectation that Mr. BUCHANAN will satisfy the extreme men of the South, more than he will satisfy the extreme men of the North. His Administration will not be for the South as against the North, nor for the North as against the South. It will be an Administration for the whole country. *If there be men in the South who have schemes for the extension of Slavery by virtue of the new-fangled doctrine that the Constitution carries Slavery into all the Territories of the Union, they will find in Mr. Buchanan no sympathizer. He does not believe in the doctrine. He condemns it.* He stands fairly and squarely upon the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska measure; he stands upon the doctrine that it was the true intent and meaning of that measure not to legislate Slavery into any Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. This is Mr. BUCHANAN's doctrine, and *he will abide by it*; and, we repeat, the great triumph of his election is that this doctrine is firmly established.

More about Political Egypt.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 6th shows how majorities are manufactured in Egypt of Illinois. California ballot-box stuffing is thrown into the shade. It says:

"In the counties in the Ninth District, in which there are few or no Fremont men, it would appear, from the returns at hand, that gross frauds have been perpetrated upon the ballot-boxes. In counties which in 1854 gave each an entire vote of not more than 400, we now have Buchanan majorities of double that number. For instance:

Alexander County gave for Treasurer 361 votes in '54; for President, in '52, 401 votes. That county now gives BUCHANAN 800 majority.

Pulaski County, which gave 246 votes for Treasurer, and 351 votes for President, now turns out 800 majority for BUCHANAN.

Union County, which never gave 1,000 votes, now rolls up 1,400 majority for BUCHANAN.

Johnson County, which gave in '54 less than a thousand, now sends us 1,200 majority for BUCHANAN.

Monroe has cast almost as many votes, if report is correct, as she has males within her borders.

When we remember that these counties are wholly under the control of the Border Ruffian Party, and that in many of them hardly a Fremonter was to be found—that their population has increased but slowly, and that the reported majorities are greater than the entire voting force of all parties, we may be assured that fraud has been practiced."

The Chicago *Journal* of Friday evening says:

"We learn that dispatches from 'Egypt,' received by the Democracy, claim the State by 6,000 for BUCHANAN."

Southern Indiana is another political Egypt. The population is about of a piece with Southern Illinois and Missouri, only slightly more enlightened. The majority of the people would vote Slavery into the State if they had the opportunity, and their highest ambition is to catch and return runaways under the Fugitive Slave Law. It is simply Kentucky lapped over the Ohio.

Indiana Egypt votes with Illinois Egypt, almost unanimously Pro-Slavery. It is stated that the First and Second Congressional Districts are BUCHANAN 20,000 majority—a gain of 12,000 since the October election. The First District, lying next to Kentucky and Illinois, gives BUCHANAN 12,000 majority—a gain of 7,000 since October.

Ohio presents some Egyptian signs along the river. Monroe County is a specimen. It is a lap-over from the Old Dominion, and votes as Pro-Slavery as the blackest precinct of Virginia. In a total vote of 4,236, BUCHANAN has 1,796 majority. Seven townships lying right along the river, gave FREMONT but 102 votes out of 1,329 cast. Ohio township gave BUCHANAN 190, FREMONT 7, FILLMORE 73; and Switzerland—BUCHANAN 198, FREMONT 2, FILLMORE 19.

The Votes of Adopted Citizens.

From the Auburn Advertiser.

Here, and in the body of the State, where our adopted fellow-citizens are treated by our politicians in the same manner as native-born, we have received for our Electoral and State tickets at least five-sixths of their votes. And they were given, too, according to all appearances, freely, in conformity with their individual judgment; and in many instances, in utter disregard and defiance of offered bribes and earnest threats, to lead or drive them in a different direction. We are bound to say, in regard to the Irish and Germans in this city, as a class, that they behaved at the recent election manfully and nobly. They not only voted against the further extension of Slavery, but talked against it with intelligence and earnestness. And we should be alike unjust to them and to ourselves if we did not exonerate them from imputations like those contained in the TIMES of yesterday.

The wholesale charge that "there is nothing that an Irishman loves like the opportunity to tyrannize over somebody," is one which ought to have been left for the columns of The New-York *Express*—it appears strangely in those of the TIMES. In our judgment, it is not only uncalled for and extremely ungenerous, but is untrue.

It is wrong to reopen the war against particular races of men, and we are surprised that the TIMES has entered upon such an undertaking.

The Republican party was organized upon Jeffersonian principles. It invited into its fold and under its roof everybody who loved Liberty, wherever they might have been born, or whatever might be their religious faith. It closed its doors against nobody, and it undertook to persecute and proscribe nobody. With this broad platform we have won a brilliant victory in the rural districts of New-York, and had our co-laborers in the eastern cities adhered as closely to the original principles and policy, the result there would have been, in our opinion, greatly different from what it is.

Plain Talk about the Foreign Vote.

From the Buffalo Express.

The election just determined shows that in this State a very large German vote must have been given to the Fremont ticket, while the Irish vote has gone, almost unanimously, for the Buchanan ticket. This is the inevitable consequence of the nature of the German and Irish mind. Acknowledging with great pleasure and with considerable pride that the intelligent and educated Irishmen of all creeds, and the Protestant Irish generally, are to be found on that side of any political question that involves the largest liberty of person and of conscience consistent with a due regard for law, and a proper subjugation to law. It is, nevertheless, the fact that the great mass of the Irish people in this country vote for the name "democracy" *without a single thought as to whether they are voting for or against their own personal interests or the interests of the country. The German thinks, deliberates, considers*; but the mass of the Irish do not, they move in droves under whatever impulse for the time being may control them, and, always and ever to the ballot-boxes, in favor of the "democracy," whatever may be the principles of that body of men, for the time calling their party by that name.

It is useless to appeal to their reason, to their patriotism on a question of State or National policy; they are clanish and herd together and move in herds like dumb brutes, and with no more sense. They pour out on election day in herds and droves, no creature thinking for himself, or acting for himself, but like sheep following their leader, away they go pell-mell altogether, just as their owner may direct. It is true of them as it is untrue of any other portion of our foreign citizens, Germans, Scotch, Welch, or Frenchman. This people more than any other gave rise to the Know-Nothing Party; and not without reason was it said that these droves and herds of men, completely under the control of demagogues, might some day or another, be used for purposes inconsistent with those equal rights and free principles that constitute the highest glory of our citizenship.

More than anything else has the fact we have stated induced the belief that five years' probation is not long enough to initiate the great mass of immigrants into a past knowledge of the obligations, duties and privileges of American citizenship. Whatever may be the case in respect to other nations, it would seem to be true in respect to the mass of Irishmen, with whose bodily presence our country is so highly honored in the largest numbers. Without education of any kind, and most of them grown old, and beyond the power to think when they get here, gregarious in their disposition, they are not and cannot be made proper and safe recipients of the privileges belonging to American citizenship. Our remarks apply to the great mass of the Irish people, and their intelligent countrymen agree with us in our conclusions.

We do not know of [illegible] sensible and every way respectable men than intelligent Irishmen. There is no class of men who more readily and easily become American in their habits, thoughts and life, and for such men, this our glorious liberty of thought, speech and action is designed.

Proudly do we recall the memory of MCNEVIN and that pure and single minded man, THOMAS A. EMMET, with his great heart and powerful brain. His [illegible] yet linger on the air of the forum, nor have his wise and patriotic counsels died out of popular remembrance. Of him, and such as him, we are proud; we hope Ireland may never have occasion again to grieve over the banishment of such men, but if she has more like them, here there is for them peace and a welcome.

Take a reading and reflecting Irishman, and we will put into his hands all the liberty, and all the rights that our law created in favor of any man; but take the mass of Irishmen in this country, and they are the very last class of men to whom we should be willing to intrust such privileges. Our fears have never been excited to the extent of believing, that from the foreign population we are to anticipate the destruction of our liberties. We have an abiding conviction that the people will take care of that, and that when any part of our population of whatever birth or descent, exercise their political privileges in derogation of liberty, they will be met by the American people, and subjected to the discipline of law. Native-born demagogues are far more dangerous than all our foreign population; and we must change our opinions radically before we can believe that the church and the altar at which men worship are to be connected with any man's political belief—that they are in any way material to his intelligent and independent exercise of the rights of an elector. We really begin to believe that education enough to enable a man to read the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the State and the Union, should be made a qualification of every voter.

A Registry Law Asked For—The Foreign Vote.

From the Oswego Times.

So far as we have observed the Republican Press of the State is unanimous in favor of a well-regulated and efficient law for the registration of voters, with the single exception of the Albany *Journal*. We are very sorry to differ with our venerable contemporary, but are compelled to do so.

We are sick of being again and again overpowered in the cities by the fraudulent and illegal voting which has so often disgraced the polls. It is worse than nonsense to talk about a registry law doing injustice to adopted citizens. It does nothing of the kind. Every citizen who is a voter can vote by registering his name, and those who are not registered of course cannot. Every man who takes the trouble to comply with the requirements of the law has the same privileges that he had before. Where, then, is the injustice?

Besides all this, we *are heartily sick of the attempt of certain journals and politicians to palaver around the foreign vote with "soft-sodder."* It is the business of the Democratic Party to cover the "dear foreigners" with the slaver of their adulation. A Republican demeans himself by so doing. We make no appeals to foreign-born citizens, any more than we do to all other citizens.

Those foreigners who love Liberty and hate Slavery, will vote with us just as quick with a good registry law as they would before. Those who are determined to defend the worst system of oppression that ever saw the sun will go in for "Democracy" and "Squatter Sovereignty," as heretofore. If things have come to such a pass that in this free land we cannot protect Freedom, and maintain the integrity of the ballot-box, without offending "adopted citizens," it is high time that we made some effort to preserve our liberties, offence or no offence. These are our sentiments. GIVE US A REGISTRY LAW!

HOW BUCHANAN'S CALIFORNIA LETTER CAME TO BE WRITTEN.—The Sacramento *American* tells the following:

The following letter, received by us yesterday from a prominent Californian who is in New-York, is our authority, and we are willing to stake our reputation, as a journalist and as a citizen, upon the charges therein made, and we believe that as soon as the election is over the whole matter will leak out from the Democrats themselves, who will chuckle over it as a capital political dodge. The following is a copy of the letter we received:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1856.

DEAR GENERAL: I am credibly informed that Ex-Governor BIGLER has, within the past ten days or fortnight, procured from Mr. BUCHANAN a letter, in which he announces that it is, in his opinion, constitutional for Congress to make appropriations for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, and that he is in favor of its construction immediately. This letter was procured for and addressed to a private citizen of Sacramento, at which place it will unquestionably be published a few weeks prior to the State election, or at such a time as to prevent its reaching here before the Presidential contest. Its appearance in this region, or in Virginia, or in Maryland, or South Carolina, before the 4th of November, would defeat BUCHANAN without a doubt, for the Democracy of the South is violently opposed to the construction by Government of a railroad, as they regard it as unconstitutional. You must be prepared for this specious electioneering document, and I hope you will receive this before the letter appears. Governor BIGLER is at the bottom of the affair, and brags considerably about California going for "Old Buck;" but I am very sanguine the result will deceive him.

He does not intend to return to California until after the election, at least; but I do not believe he ever will return. When he was in New-York last, he was very intimate with his old friend MULLIGAN, and favored the Committee of Vigilance with many hard names.

You can make what use you please of this letter, but I assure you there is a big swindle on hand to gull the citizens of our State. Yours truly, C.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Choice of Presidential Electors by the State Legislature—The Government of South Carolina.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1856.

The Presidential election being over, and the political cauldron having, for the most part, ceased its bubblings, the press must look for other themes than those of speculation as to the success of party candidates, wherewith to interest its readers. Being in Columbia during the extra session of the Legislature, held last week, I beheld, for the first time, the spectacle of an entire State casting its vote for President, and I have thought it not amiss at this time, and germane also to the general purpose of these letters, to remark upon the manner in which Presidential electors are chosen by the State of South Carolina.

No one will doubt but it is equally constitutional that this right should be vested in the Legislature as well as the people, and many will admit that expediency and sound policy require it should be in the hands of the people. One controlling argument in support of this proposition is, that when the power is exercised by the people, the corruption of the State Legislatures is avoided. If it is right and proper for the State of South Carolina to appoint her electors by her Legislature, it is equally proper that the Legislatures of all the other States in the Union should do likewise. And let us see what would be the effect if all the other State Legislatures were to do so. The whole number of members of both Houses of the Legislatures, in all the thirty-one States of the Union, is a fraction over four thousand. It would be necessary only to have a majority in the State Legislature to control the vote of the State in the Electoral College, and, therefore, if we divide the number above stated, we find that a little more than two thousand men—say twenty-five hundred, adding a little less than five hundred to secure a sufficient majority in each State—controlling the vote of the Electoral College in the election of a President of the United States.

Now, the office of President is not by any means an insignificant one. Nearly three hundred thousand persons are appointed officers, and three hundred millions of dollars expended and disbursed through his agency. With all these offices, and this large amount of money in effect, at his disposal, who can tell the result, were this powerful influence brought to bear, by a skillful intriguer, upon two thousand five hundred members of the State Legislatures, previously elected, and allowed to vote for President by *secret ballot*, as is now the case in South Carolina?

It is not necessary to charge the Legislature of this or of any other State with dishonesty; but, although it would not be safe to say that any man or set of men were corrupt, it is nevertheless a sound maxim of political philosophy that they are all corruptible. If Presidential electors were chosen by the Legislatures in the other States of the Union as in South Carolina, a cunning and masterly schemer would need only to control majorities in eight of the State Legislatures to secure his elevation to the Presidency. New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, would give one-half of the votes in the electoral college. The Legislatures of these eight States, jointly, are composed of eleven hundred and thirty-three persons—a majority of whom would be five hundred and sixty-seven; so that this small number of men could elect a President, if the Legislatures of the States named held the power to appoint electors.

It is well that other States have transferred this power to the people—for had they kept it in the Legislature, as this State has done, it is easy to conclude that the Union would have been broken into fragments from the corruption of the thirty-one acting [illegible] which this policy of electing Presidential electors by State Legislatures would have engendered. In the debates in the Legislature of South Carolina, and in their political meetings, it is asserted that the appointment of electors in other States was given to the people by the struggles of party for power; and the people who listen to this false proposition accept it blindly, and cling the more tenaciously to their antiquated, corrupt and unrepublican system.

There be those who oppose the giving up of the present system merely on account of its antiquity. At the time of the ratification of the act of 1788 the Union comprised but thirteen States, with some fifteen or twenty thousand unimportant offices, a sparse population of but little over three millions, and a federal revenue of about five millions of dollars. Since that time the mammoth corporation of the Federal Government has grown to such large proportions, the number of States added to the Confederacy has been so great, its population has increased so rapidly, its wealth accumulated so fast, and the facilities for corruption would now operate so fearfully, that it can well be believed that if all the States of the Union appointed their electors after the manner of South Carolina, the confederation could not stand the shock of three Presidential elections, because of the corruption which would exist in the State Legislatures.

But if the objection to a change in the system be really a doubt as to the ability of the people to govern themselves—that they cannot make a wise choice of Presidential electors—it is somewhat absurd, how is it that the same people have intelligence and judgment to elect police officers and representatives, to make their laws? If "free institutions cannot long survive popular elections," (a stereotyped phrase of the politicians here,) how much freedom there must be where popular elections are tabooed entirely! About as much, I presume, as there was in Venice when the Council of Ten did all the voting, made all the laws, and attended to their execution.

The advocates of the present system say that the will of the people has always been carried out in casting the vote of this State for the Presidency. If this be so, why did South Carolina, a free-trade State,—a State claiming to be the head of the State-Rights section of the Democratic Party, upon one occasion (I do not remember the date) cast her vote for WILLIE P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, a tariff man and consolidationist. Was that Whig vote a true representation of the sentiments of the people of South Carolina? It was the action of the political gamblers who are intrusted with the duty of casting the vote, and the people had no share or sympathy in it. A member of the last Legislature said, in reference to this very subject:

"It is worse than folly to say that this Legislature reflects the popular will in the appointment of Presidential electors, or in any other of the numerous elections that take place here. There is no way of ascertaining the fact, and it is but assertion when the remark is made. Even if the popular will could be ascertained, there is no way of carrying it out here, as our State Government is at present organized. Indeed, I maintain that the people of South Carolina have but very little to do with their Government, except *to feel its oppressions*, either in making laws or in saying who shall expound and enforce them."

This was plain talk for a South Carolina legislator; but the speaker was afterwards characterized as an "outlaw and hot-headed anarchist," by one of his compeers.

It is the general idea that the object of a Legislature is to make laws; but let any one who is disposed to defer to this definition, examine the duties and prerogatives of the Legislature of this State, and he will certainly concede that there is one Legislature which would be more correctly designated an assembly of electors than of law-makers. To say nothing of its own officers, the Legislature elects the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, two Treasurers, Comptroller General, Surveyor General, Adjutant and Inspector General, Attorney General, five Solicitors, ten Judges, twenty-eight Commissioners in Equity, one Master and Register in Equity, one Assessor, one Escheator, President and twelve Directors of the State Bank, twenty Trustees of the South Carolina College, nine Regents of the Lunatic Asylum, six visitors of the State Military Academies, all the Commissioners of the various District Boards of Police, all the Magistrates and all the Managers of Election in the whole State. Besides these it elects two United States Senators, and eight Presidential Electors. Here is an aggregate of one hundred and fourteen officers elected, exclusive of Boards of Police, Magistrates, and Managers of Election! To state the case plainly, and in a few words, the Legislature elect to almost every office in the State worthy a man's ambition, either for its profit or honor. It elects all these men—several thousand in the aggregate—*and elects them, all by ballot*. The Legislature never sits longer than four weeks; and as about one-fourth of these officers have to be elected at every session, frequently holding two or three ballots in one election, you can judge what little time is left for the business of legislation. As nearly every member has always a friend who is either a candidate or an aspirant for office, they are all electioneerers; they must treat and be treated, and we waste the time which might be devoted to legislation.

Little is known by your readers of the Government of this State, and the singularity of its forms in some cases, I have thought I could treat of similar subjects in this with some advantage, especially in the absence of any engrossing topic.

The first Fair of the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina commences in Columbia to-day. Great preparations have been made for the exhibition, and much is expected therefrom. I shall pay it a visit, and if anything of interest transpires, your readers shall have the benefit.

The Gizzard-Foot and Hoe-skin Democracy of Virginia—to the Democracy of New-York—Greeting!

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 12.

Among the satisfactory circumstances of BUCHANAN's election, we reckon the fact that he succeeds without the support of New-York. The politicians of the "Empire State" have not thought it possible that the operations of Government could continue without their assistance. The conceit is taken out of them; and we are glad of it. Since the discovery that a President can be elected against their will, *perhaps they may not betray so much of arrogance and importunity in their clamor for place.*

At the threshold of his Administration, Mr. PIERCE was embarrassed by the squabbles of the New-York politicians; and that early complication has been the cause of all his subsequent trouble and disappointment. No doubt he regrets that after the selection of Secretary of State, he did *not slam the door of the Treasury in the face of the ravenous and ferocious horde of spoilsmen from the State of New-York.* If he had only avoided the clash and conflict of the Shells, what an infinity of vexation would he have averted! But this policy was impracticable under the circumstances, and Mr. PIERCE had no alternative but to make the most of a cruel necessity. We repeat now, what we maintained at the time, that Mr. PIERCE distributed the patronage of New-York on a correct principle and with pure intention, and that his policy failed of success, simply because it was not within the compass of human wisdom to suggest a mode of apportionment, which would have appeased the hunger, and soothed the jealousies of the innumerable aspirants for place, which the Empire State precipitated upon Washington, in the Spring of 1853.

Fortune is more propitious to Mr. BUCHANAN. *New-York did nothing for him, and it is not incumbent upon him to do anything for New-York.* If there be within the State (as undoubtedly there is) anything of public virtue and political wisdom which he would enlist in the service of the country, he may select the man in contempt of the claims of the politicians. If he would have a Marcy to preside over the foreign relations of the Government, or a Seymour to represent its interests abroad, or Dickinson, or Wood, or Dix, or any other able and worthy citizen, to serve it in some other function, he may attain his object without the hazard of personal embarrassment. But Mr. BUCHANAN must have it understood in the beginning of his Administration—*perhaps it would be well to proclaim in his Inaugural Address—that he recognizes no sort of obligation to the politicians of New-York*—that what they get, they will receive out of mere *favor*, and that their broils and wrangles are never to be obtruded upon the consultations of the cabinet. If Mr. BUCHANAN will adopt this prompt and peremptory policy, he will save himself a world of vexation, and the country an infinity of scandalous disputation. It was the wise saying of the wisest of women that "an ungovernable beast should be stinted in its provender." Mr. BUCHANAN may profit of the lesson, and by a judicious parsimony in the dispensation of patronage may reduce even the politicians of New-York to something like decency and decorum in the pursuit of spoils.

Trouble among the Democrats at Washington.

From the Washington Star.

Our reporting "spirit" has detailed to us a full account of the "high time" the Jackson Democratic Association had on Monday night, over the question of the election of a Committee to join Committees of other Democratic clubs in Washington in arranging for a grand metropolitan celebration of their recent victory. Accusations of personal disappointment were launched at the heads of those who objected to the order of things determined on by the Association's authorities, who, in turn, caught thunder and lightning from the other side. One word brought on another, until, immediately after they adjourned, *there was the beginning of a very pretty fight on (not over) the platform.* Champions of the rival interests rushed at each other with intense emphasis, after a little endearing conversation, (in rather a loud tone,) and coat-tails and hats, if not hair, are supposed to have suffered some. The more moderate, however, interfered in time to prevent a finale of blackened eyes and bloody noses.

If "the harmonious" of our city commence in this way to celebrate their victory, we fear that, like the Kilkenny cats, by the time the period for the contemplated grand metropolitan celebration comes around, they will have devoured each other so that there will not be sufficient left of them to make a very imposing show.

Southern Views of the Election.

From the Charleston Mercury.

MR BUCHANAN, we believe, is elected President, and we doubt not that he will do all that the powers of his high office permit him to assuage the sectional strife, through which he has made his way to a distinction earned by long and honorable public services. But he cannot extinguish this fire, through which he has waded. It still burns undiminished; and the mere fact that it has almost succeeded in casting its lurid flames upon the temple of our apostate confederacy, is sufficient to show us that we have no safety in this Union. We may linger in it a few years longer, but always in our peril. The hope of peace, of good understanding, has all passed away. Henceforth we are, necessarily, two peoples—the North and the South.

The Democratic Party have presented to the country a Northern man, in no way identified with peculiar Southern interests, a man who could raise against himself no prejudices on the part of the North; and yet it has depended upon the almost unanimous vote of the South, whether this man, great in talents, famous by a long life of noble statesmanship, irreproachable in morals and manners, should be elected to the Presidency over an adventurer, without experience in politics, with a doubtful reputation even as an explorer, and a still more doubtful one as a man; whose sole qualifications as a candidate, was that he was willing to embody the sentiment of the hostility of the North to the South. What conclusion can we draw from this result, except that we are on the verge either of revolution or destruction? For ourselves, we prefer the former."

Fremont's Vote in the Slave States.

The official vote of Ohio County, Virginia, stands: BUCHANAN 1,682, FILLMORE 1,405, FREMONT 109.

The official vote of Campbell County, Kentucky, (in which is Newport,) at the late election, was as follows: BUCHANAN 1,819, FILLMORE 906, FREMONT 119.

FREMONT also received 58 votes in Franklin County, Missouri, and over 400 in the city of Baltimore.

Four persons voted for FREMONT at PURCELL's store precinct, in London County, Va.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—*Saturday.*—Motions and decisions in all the Courts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, Nov. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE PARK BANK FRAUD.

The Park Bank, vs. Davis, Porter, et al.—The following order was yesterday entered:

The motion for the appointment of a receiver in this action coming on to be heard, and Mr. Cutler being heard for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Dyett for the defendants, it is ordered that the U. S. Trust Company of the City of New-York be, and they are hereby appointed receivers of all the real and personal property of the defendant, Robert Davis, described in the complaint in this action, including the property which was included in the assignment executed by the defendant, Robert Davis, to the defendant, L. D. Fredricks, on the 2d day of Oct. 1856. And it is further ordered, that the receiver immediately take possession of the assigned property, and that the defendants deliver possession thereof to the Receiver, with liberty to the defendants to move to discharge this order on affidavits as they may be advised.

The plaintiffs commenced one suit against the defendant, Davis, on the checks deposited by him, and had the Trust Company appointed Receiver. They then commenced an action against Davis and Fredericks, to set aside the assignment made by Davis to Fredericks on the 2d day of October last, which action is now pending. They have now purchased a judgment debt recovered by Charles O'Hara against Robert Davis, in the Superior Court in November, 1851, amounting to $755 48. On this they commenced proceedings to have a receiver of the effects of Davis appointed. This claim was probably purchased, and the proceedings for a receiver commenced, to secure the property of Davis in the hands of the Trust Company, in case the first suit brought against him should fail.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

The Park Bank vs. Davis.—Motion of plaintiff to amend by adding new parties granted.

Neues vs. Lane et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Meyner vs. Meyner.—Judgment of divorce granted.

In re Central Park.—Report of referee confirmed.

Wardle vs. Turney.—Motion of defendant to compel plaintiff to make other parties denied, with $7 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

C. Vanderbilt vs. C. K. Garrison.—Motion to discharge attachment denied, without costs.

Relley vs. Hardenbrook.—Application to supply note on judgment denied—no costs.

Wardle vs. Cardu and Turney.—Motion of defendant to compel plaintiff to make other parties denied, with $7 costs.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

VALIDITY OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Manning vs. Monehan, Cavanagh and Goslin.—The plaintiff in October, 1854, lent to a certain Mr. Edward Schenck the sum of $1,070, and secured it by a mortgage upon his furniture. Sometime before the mortgage fell due the defendant Monehan recovered a judgment against Schenck, and issued execution, which was returned unsatisfied. Schenck was examined under supplementary proceedings, and Cavanagh, one of these defendants, appointed receiver. He immediately applied for an order compelling Schenck to hand over the mortgaged furniture, but this the court refused. He then went to the house of Schenck with some persons, and sold and delivered the furniture, and paid the proceeds to Monehan. When the mortgage became due Manning demanded the property of the purchasers, which they refused to deliver, and he commenced this action to recover its value.

A special finding was ordered the jury, as to the value of the property, and whether the mortgage was executed in good faith.

The jury assessed the value of the property at $1,200, and found in favor of the validity of the mortgage to the plaintiff. This verdict was, of course, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Nov. 14.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Joseph Galvin, who was convicted on Wednesday, of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced by the Recorder to two years imprisonment. The Recorder remarked that, in passing that light sentence, he was in some degree influenced by the favorable representations of the prisoner which had been made to him. His friends had exerted themselves to prevent him from the degradation of confinement in the State Prison. To that request he could not accede. The prisoner had been for a long time engaged as a receiver, managing the business with great adroitness, but he was caught at last. It was a crime which was most hurtful to society, inasmuch as it encouraged those to steal who would otherwise be good members of society. He would, however, inflict the lightest sentence the law allowed.

Ann Vernon, convicted of stealing a watch, was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

Two unimportant cases of petit larceny were tried, and the Court adjourned.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

William Van Nostrand, et al. vs. Conery.—Ordered that the judgment obtained on the 19th of October, 1854, be satisfied, and that an order be entered to that effect.

Edward J. Hoes vs. Joseph Hunt.—Directed that an order be entered to the effect that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff enter up judgment.

THE SHAKSPEARE CLUB.—A suit was tried in the Marine Court, Thursday, brought by W. S. Corbyn against J. DePeyster Ogden, a member of the Shakspeare Club, to recover $950 for wines, brandies, and liquors of all kinds, mustard, Westphalia ham, raisins, and nuts of different kinds, to said Club. The answer of the defendant says, that if supposed promises and undertakings were made, they were made jointly with the Association, composing which were, among others, Wm. Rufus Blake, Louis W. Blake, Thomas C. Buckley, John Brougham, Edmund C. Charles, Thomas Addis Emmet, Lester Wallack, D. B. Stewart, James Wallack, L. Delmonico, Henry Wallack, Jr., &c. It was proved that the defendant purchased the articles himself, and agreed to pay for the goods ordered on the 14th of April, if the Shakspeare Club could not—and that he would be responsible for all articles previously sent up on any order. A verdict was therefore rendered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.. *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are sparingly purchased at our quotations: Pearls, $6@$6 12½; Pots, $7 50@$7 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—There were 1,000 ℔s. American Yellow taken, at 29½c.@30c. ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—Have not varied much.

COFFEE—Privately, the market is quiet, yet prices are sustained. Java, 13¾c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12c.; Rio, 8¾c.@11¼c., and St. Domingo at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔. By auction, out of a catalogue of 5,000 bags Rio, only about 2,500 bags were sold, at from 9¾c.@11c. ℔ ℔.—owners refusing to let off any more at such unsatisfactory rates, which show a slight decline from those realized at the previous public sale. The attendance was very fair, but there was not much spirit in the competition.

COPPER—Is rather quiet, yet steady.

COTTON—Though the demand is very moderate, factors still adhere to their claims.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10¼
Middling	12	12	12⅛	12¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼
Fair	13	13	13¼	13¾

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair supply and pretty active request at about previous quotations. Mackerel and Herring are quite dull and languid, with increasing stocks of each in market.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Free arrivals and a diminished inquiry, have comprised a depressive influence on the market for State and Western brands of Flour, and prices of most of them exhibit less firmness. The sales reported since our last consist of about 11,700 bbls. [illegible]

[illegible]

FRUIT—Raisins are in good demand and [illegible]. Other articles display no alteration of [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat is more abundant and [illegible] cheaper, though pretty actively purchased. The sales reported since our last consist of about [illegible], including prime to choice Canadian White, at [illegible] @$1 77, the latter an extreme rate. Prime [illegible] White at $1 66@$1 69; very ordinary to [illegible] Red at [illegible]; and good to choice [illegible] White at [illegible] ℔ bush. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* furnishes the following statement and estimate of Wheat en route for New-York by way of the Lakes and Canal:

[illegible]

Rye is quiet and languid at 83c.@86c. ℔ bushel. [illegible] bushels were sold thereat. Oats are in fair request, and are worth 47c.@49c. for Ohio and [illegible] 46c.@47c. for State; 41c.@44c. for Jersey, and [illegible] 41c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand and is firm, at $1 30@$1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Barley Malt sells at $1 45. Corn is plenty and drooping. There were sales reported of about 71,000 bush., at [illegible] @67c. for unsound, heated and damp; [illegible] for Mixed; 70c.@73c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 71c.@73c. for Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There have been 1,100 bales River bought at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Are in moderate supply and demand, but they are not very firm in price.

HOPS—New appear in pretty fair request, and are generally held at from 6c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Old rule dull and heavy at 4c.@6c. ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in better request, and it now commands from 43½c.@44½c. ℔ gallon. Resin attracts increased attention, but is without any remarkable change in value.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive appear as last noticed. Linseed is dull and heavy, though not plenty, at 86c.@87c. for large, and 90c.@91 for small lots, ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is quiet at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving in demand and value,—sales having transpired since our last of about 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $18 75@$19 for Mess; and $17 50@$17 68¾ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs command, in lots, 7½c.@8c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are in limited demand, though they can be had at 8¼c.@[illegible] for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard is quiet and languid, at 10c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Lard is saleable and steady. The transactions since our last reach about 220 bbls., and are fair to strictly prime, at 12¾c.@13c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair request, at former figures. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $[illegible]@$9 50 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for old repacked do.; and $11 50@$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $[illegible]. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17@$19 ℔ bbl. Butter is active and buoyant at 16c.@21c. for Ohio; 18c.@28c. for common to very good State; and [illegible] for prime to very choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at 9c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—There were sales reported of 150 tcs. at common to choice, at from $3 87½@$4 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Parties disagree about prices; stocks limited; demand tame.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile sold at [illegible] @10½c. ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Are moderately inquired for, but at languid prices.

SUGARS—Show but little animation; prices, though not quotably lower, are infirm. The sales reported since our last embrace about 400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8⅞c.@10⅛c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Prime is in moderate supply and demand at former rates.

WHISKY—About 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison were procured, mostly at 31½c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were reported pretty brisk and buoyant. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-32d.@6-16d. ℔ ℔; Flour 2s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tcs; Tobacco, 35s.@40s. ℔ hhd., and Heavy Goods, 30s.@35s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

INSTRUCTION.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—POLYTECHNIC SCHOOLS, Nos. 25 and 29 [illegible] (opposite the Cooper Institute,) under the charge of M. REUTER. French classes will be formed, for ladies and gentlemen, on Tuesday next inst. Gentlemen's class in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Ladies' class, afternoon at 3 o'clock; also, classes for teachers and others on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. A French reading-room and library will be opened for members of the classes. In this French will be the only language spoken.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. LYON & RANSOM, No. 68 [illegible], of JAS. H. WILBUR, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., CHAPMAN & SMITH, No. 346 Broadway, and HARPER & Co., No. [illegible] Broadway, or by addressing D. S. ROWE, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited, and the education imparted is thorough. The discipline is mild, but decided. The School is under the sole charge of the subscriber, except in the French Department. A few vacancies yet remain. For particulars, inquire as above, No. 809 Broadway, second floor. E. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity-st., and at No. 156 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

PARENTS SELECTING SCHOOLS FOR their children are invited to inspect the Registers of the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Schools and families in want of teachers of music and languages, or lecturers on the different sciences, may obtain all necessary information at the Institute. Teachers wishing engagements should address E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

BOYS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS MAY receive private instruction at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 600 Broadway, and learn more in one quarter than in one year at ordinary schools. They will become quick in figures, rapid business writers, and good book-keepers. A few private desks may be secured this day without extra charge.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Classical, English and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 369 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

MISS SEAMAN EDUCATES A LIMITED number of pupils in music, drawing in every style, French, writing and arithmetic and English branches [illegible] per week. A few young ladies boarded with tuition [illegible] per week. Each branch taught separately [illegible]. Good references. Apply, morning, at No. [illegible]

WARWICK INSTITUTE, WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. [illegible] Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained [illegible] JOHN GILMORE, No. [illegible] 8th-av., New-York.

$2—LADIES' WRITING-CLASSES—IN [illegible] stationery; Bookkeeping for gentlemen $10, time unlimited; Algebra, Arithmetic, Reading, &c. Prices reduced at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Open day and evening.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y. Miss FOSTER, Principal, will reopen Nov. [illegible] Reference—DANIEL APPLETON, No. 346 Broadway, and G. SHEPARD, No. 152 Fulton-st.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, 778 Greenwich-st. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, 763 Broadway.

SELECT CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College, under the charge of Prof. DRISLER and WM. H. WILSON. For terms, &c., inquire of H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 21st-st.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Embracing a Primary, Commercial and Classical Department, is now in full and successful operation, under the supervision of the Faculty of the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

A LADY RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM England would be happy to receive into her family two little girls to educate with her own daughters. Address Box No. 2,[illegible], Post-Office, New-York.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st., is now open. Residence of the Principal, [illegible]

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 6 [illegible], will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

$112—PER ANNUM—HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—[illegible] Claverack, N. Y. [illegible] GARDNER, [illegible]

MRS. [illegible] BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 15. No. [illegible] West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NO. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] Sundays, at [illegible] o'clock P. M. [illegible] Office, [illegible] DAILY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] Times DOLLAR a year.

[illegible] published fortnightly, in mailed [illegible] year for single Copies, TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] Dollars, to one address.

[illegible] FOR EUROPE is published on the day [illegible] steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents [illegible]

[illegible] FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents [illegible]

[illegible] cash in advance.

[illegible] No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. [illegible] WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

[illegible] notice that persons [illegible] for the TIMES receive money [illegible] and give receipts in the name of the [illegible] We desire to notify the public that we [illegible] agents, and that we are not responsible [illegible] Persons desiring to subscribe will result [illegible] to this office.

Political Straws—Curious Democratic Manœuvrings.

We publish a variety of extracts this morning from our exchanges indicating the tendency of public opinion in regard to the incoming Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. Those which are from Democratic sources do not show a degree of brotherly love as exists or should exist among members of a victorious party. The Richmond *Enquirer*, on behalf of the Democracy of the Old Dominion, pays its compliments to the Democracy of New-York in a style which cannot be called affectionate without a slight departure from the ordinary use of language. It rather rejoices that New-York did not vote for BUCHANAN, because her "hungry and ravenous crew" will be less importunate and less ferocious in their greed for office. It thinks that all FRENCH's troubles grew out of the New-York rush for place, and advises Mr. BUCHANAN to turn his back upon all New-York Democrats, Hard and Soft alike, and give them to understand once for all, that if they get anything whatever in the way of office from the Administration, it will be an act of grace and not a reward of merit.

This is pretty cool talk to come from Virginia. But it indicates the confidence of the Democracy of that State, especially of Gov. WISE and his clique, in their ability to control Mr. BUCHANAN and dictate the treatment he is to extend to the Democrats of other sections. It may be that they do not reckon without their host. It is said to have maintained a very active correspondence with Mr. BUCHANAN throughout the canvass, and he is not the man readily to let go any hold he may once gain.

The tone of the Northern Democratic Press is generally conservative. Very few of the Democratic organs in the Free States have ventured to speak out boldly concerning the policy of the party, since the election. They all deal mostly in vague generalities, which mean nothing, but will go for nothing. The Detroit *Free Press*, however, which is the especial organ of Gen. CASS, is very emphatic in saying that Mr. BUCHANAN must and will treat with utter contempt the Southern assumption, that the Constitution recognizes and protects Slavery in the Territories. It insists that he is fully committed to the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, and that he is solemnly pledged to give it full and fair effect. This is the general tone held by all the Northern Democratic papers that have ventured to say anything on the subject. Whether the vote of the Northern Democracy will be deemed large enough to render their advice peremptory, remains to be seen.

The most startling revelation of the whole is found in an article from the pen of General WISE, who says he has known Mr. BUCHANAN intimately for a great many years, and who encourages the belief that in both his foreign and domestic policy, he will be extremely conservative. Gen. WISE says further, on information from reliable sources, that during the canvass, when it was seen that FREMONT was likely to carry the North, *a caucus of Democratic Senators was held* at which it was resolved that Mr. BUCHANAN should be held up to the Free States as *in favor of making Kansas a Free State*. Whether Mr. BUCHANAN was a party to this scheme, we are not informed. It is certain, however, that precisely such a plan was acted upon throughout the North, while it was carefully *concealed from the knowledge of the South*. Democratic orators in all the Free States, especially in Pennsylvania and the West, gave the most positive assurances that Mr. BUCHANAN was opposed to the extension of Slavery into Kansas. And it is also certain that the great body of the Democracy in the North expect that he will act in conformity with those declarations made in his behalf.

If the proofs of such an understanding should come before the public,—or if the course of events should indicate that it was agreed upon,—we may expect a storm from the South.

OUR CITY GUESTS.—When a brother emperor, or other potentate, visits Paris, LOUIS NAPOLEON treats him to a review of his Imperial Guard; in imitation of this hospitality, our Mayor yesterday treated his Honor, Mayor WARK of Philadelphia, who is on a visit to New-York, to a review of the Police in front of the City Hall. The star-y host marched and countermarched, drew out their locust clubs from their leathern cases, and put them back, formed themselves into platoons, marched backwards, forwards and sideways, touched the freedom of their caps, and were then dismissed.

But, our gallant men are not a military body, and their efficiency does not depend upon the regularity of their marching and counter-marching, we do not quite see the propriety of exhibiting them in that manner. The better way for the Mayor would have been to exhibit to his brother potentate from Philadelphia the *good effects* of a well-drilled police, in the absence from the streets of all the irregularities which it should be the aim of his body guard to see removed; to show him a well ordered City, clean streets, and regularity and decency about the public places. But that would not have been quite so easy a thing to do.

After the review in the Park, our Mayor showed the pictures in the Governor's room to his visitor, but he didn't show him, we trust, [illegible]

Austria and England vs. France and Russia.

A great Italian statesman wisely remarked, during the progress of the Eastern War, that the contest in Europe presented more than one aspect;—that it was not only a question whether the Continent would be despotic or constitutional, autocrat or republican, but whether it should be *commercial* or *anti-commercial*. The treaty of Paris put an end to hostilities; but the interests which had caused them remained unchanged, and the end which the respective Governments had in view was left to be pursued by other means.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has apparently labored, since his accession to the throne, for supreme diplomatic power in all the courts of Europe. For this he has sacrificed everything else, and brought France to the verge of financial ruin. He has all but attained his object in Italy, Spain, Turkey, even England; and the identity of his policy with that of St. Petersburg, has, since the war, brought him into a close alliance with the Russian Court. He is accused, with much show of probability, of having previously arranged with ALEXANDER I, the whole programme of proceedings at Paris—including even the subterfuges by which Russia has recently sought to evade the fulfillment of the obligations incurred there. It was the fulfillment of the old Napoleonic idea that Russia and France could, without rivalry, divide the power in Europe.

England aspired to remove, by war with Russia, the dangers which Russian aggression in the East were preparing for her Asian provinces, and foolishly imagined that the armies of France were aiding her to extend the commercial dominion of Great Britain. Manchester and Birmingham dreamed that the French Emperor was assisting to open the way to free trade with Italy, France, Spain, the Principalities, and the borders of the Black Sea, and to uninterrupted progress for British bales and packages across the plains of China. LOUIS NAPOLEON never, of course, had any such object, and always intended to "show his hand," to the discomfiture of his credulous ally, just as soon as it became for his interest to do so. He calculated with apparent probability that whenever he withdrew his *protection* from England, it would remain the most isolated kingdom in Europe, without one solitary ally, and totally unable to avenge, either by diplomatic or openly hostile means, the perfidy of which it had been the victim. The strenuous labors which have been made by the Court of Paris to conciliate both of the rival Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin were, LOUIS NAPOLEON imagined, the guarantee of their neutrality. This will probably prove true respecting the latter, influenced as FREDERIC WILLIAM IV is by Russia, and allying himself, as he will, to the friends of that power. The period, as appears from the news by the last few steamers, has very nearly come when the Anglo-Gallic alliance must end, and it will soon be seen with what correctness the plans of the French Emperor have been laid. There are indications, however, that he has grossly deceived himself in one particular, which may prove fatal to his future influence;—that he has falsely judged Austria by the past instead of the present, and that the Court of Vienna will be found enrolled on the liberal instead of the anti-liberal, on the *commercial instead of the anti-commercial side*, in the strife for supremacy which is fast approaching.

Austria has, of late, under the influence of the plebeian element in the Cabinet of FRANCIS JOSEPH I, singularly changed in appearance, and been brought, in a remarkable degree, within the system of commercial Europe. In 1848-9, there were two parties in Austria; the one favorable to the simple suppression of the revolutionary movement, and the other strenuously advocating such material reforms as would tend to supersede the desire and necessity of revolutions. The young Emperor threw himself warmly into the arms of the latter party, and the influence of its policy has been constantly increasing from that day to this. The first essential step was to retrieve the exhausted finances of the Empire. It is well-known by what means this was done. The next was to moderate the exorbitant power of the aristocracy. In 1848, measures were proposed, by the revolutionary party, to suppress the feudal privileges of the nobles. The restored Imperial Government, far from reversing this progressive movement, has continued to issue decrees, rendering all subjects equal in the eyes of the law; the German civil code, resuscitated in 1848, being confirmed in 1852. Restrictions on commerce have been everywhere removed; a network of railroads has been pushed across Hungary; the annual exports of that Kingdom have, within seven years, increased fifty per cent.; and, under this liberal system, Austria has become annexed to commercial Europe, and Bohemia placed on the highway from the Atlantic to Asia.

The free navigation of the Danube, was the grand aspiration of Austria, during the Eastern war. It was made an essential point at the Treaty of Paris, and is indispensable to the commercial prosperity of the Danubian provinces. To secure this, the Court of Vienna has insisted upon retaining troops in the Principalities, until Russia should have fulfilled the conditions imposed upon her. It is because France is secretly conniving at the violation of the obligation, by which the Isle of Serpents has been seized upon, and a wrong line of frontier drawn through Bessarabia, that discordant feelings have arisen between the respective English and French Ambassadors, at Constantinople. It is now France and Russia against England; but to the surprise and mortification of the two former powers, Austria has taken sides, in behalf of free-trade, and in favor of England.

A BENEVOLENT MONARCH.—The present Emperor of Russia is said to be a gentle-hearted and benevolent person; but the best evidence of it we have heard of is his granting permission to IVAN GOLOVIN to return to Russia. We happen to have had a slight experience of this "terrible" IVAN, and we can, therefore, understand the extent of ALEXANDER's clemency in permitting the return of such a bore, after having once been rid of him. The Emperor, however, has shown a wise discrimination in his benevolence, by stipulating that the exposition of his crimes which IVAN J. GOLOVIN may, hereafter, be better informed on that point than ourselves.

The Fate of Kansas.

Kansas has evidently nothing further to hope from the legislation of the country. Vermont, though of one heart in its cordial sympathy with the sufferings of her people, has followed the example of Georgia and Massachusetts in declining to afford assistance to either side of the contest. Congress, it is now quite sure, will not interfere; and from its own Legislature it has nothing but outrage to expect. The election of Mr. BUCHANAN may therefore be regarded as resolving the fate of the much-disputed Territory, so far as the offices of Government can influence it, transferring the whole question directly to the people. The matter ceases to be a political and becomes a purely philanthropic question. Whatever is done for the protection of the Free-State population of the Territory, and for the exclusion of Slavery, must be the result of private effort, whether individual or organized, operating either through channels already opened, or those that benevolent ingenuity may still invent. The people, who by a large majority of the popular vote, have declared that Kansas ought to be free, are left to realize the desire by whatever peaceable and practicable means may offer.

The first occasion to exert this energy in a sensible and efficient way presents itself next Monday. The lands constituting the reserve for the Delaware Indians will be put up to sale at Fort Leavenworth, and sold to the highest bidder. Extending from the Fort southward along the Missouri line to the Kansas River, and westward almost indefinitely, they constitute the very heart of the country, declared by geographers to be the heart of the continent, and in their disposition, whether in the hands of Free-State or Slave-State partisans, lies in a great degree the destiny of the future State. First in the market and sold, they will be first sought by the settler, thus securing a thronging population, before the surveys elsewhere in the Territory are sufficiently advanced to admit of a more valid possession than that acquired by the squatter. Of course, speculation has been for some time aware of the importance of the sale. Large sums of specie have gone up the Missouri from all parts of the Union, and the Missourians and free settlers of Kansas have mustered all their means to invest at that stupendous vendue, where Territory as large as a fair-sized European kingdom is to be knocked down to the highest bidders.

Will the larger portions of this mighty estate go to Anti-Slavery or to Pro-Slavery settlers? That is the question. It is currently stated, and is quite credible, that information as to the sale was dispatched to the Slave States two months before it was allowed to escape northward. Certainly we hear of very large remittances from that favored quarter, doubtless stimulated by the indefatigable zeal of the slave-propagandists. The people of New-England, receiving the news at the last moment, have nevertheless scraped up their savings and dispatched them to the scene of conflict. How extensive they are, how potential they will prove in comparison with the resources concentrated by Southern interests at St. Louis, we can only ascertain when the result of the competition shall be published. We suspect, however, they are very far from commensurate with the requirements of the occasion, and that unless aided by the spirit of private speculation so much more active here than at the South, the Free-State interest will only acquire a younger brother's portion of the property.

But in the long run, the North duly warned, and provided with exuberant capital, must win in this warfare of the money-bags. When other reservations are offered, and the land offices thrown open, the mercurial character and strength of that accumulated free labor, otherwise termed capital, will display themselves, and no doubt the ownership of the soil become vested in the hands of Free-State settlers. Where the bulk of the landed interest is on the side of Freedom, Slavery is short-lived.

A New Plot—Something Practical.

We are in receipt of the following letter from Mississippi. It comes without any name to vouch for its authenticity—so that we are unable to decide what degree of importance is to be ascribed to the plot it reveals:

ROSS HILL, Miss., Oct. 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having through the kindness of a friend obtained several numbers of your truly valuable paper, and believing it the most magnanimous one that advocates the election of Col. FREMONT; I wish through its columns to inform my fellow-citizens of the North what is being done at the South. There is a Society being organized in this State (Miss.) to set free the worst negroes belonging to us and send them on to the Northern States. I have no doubt this Society will receive the patronage of almost every planter in the South.

The following is a copy of a letter which I have just received from a friend in Benton, Yazoo County, who is a native of New-York, but now a resident of Mississippi, and Principal of the Benton Academy.

BENTON, Oct. 18, 1856.

MR. M.—*Dear Sir:* I think those men of whom you spoke will gladly furnish the Society with two or three negroes apiece yearly, until they get rid of all their hen and hog-stealers and gin-burners; or the demand of the Abolitionists ceases for that kind of "chattels" with which, according to their theory, they are so much in love.

I notice Northern papers of late, ridiculing the idea that the South will not submit to the election of FREMONT; but however ridiculous it may appear to to them, I think, with Mr. SEWARD, that the day of compromises has passed. And the same spirit which prompted the writer of the article in the Richmond *Enquirer*, which the New-York TIMES considered so contemptible, actuates nine-tenths of the people of the entire South. With much respect I remain

Yours, B. S. D.

Now what will be thought of this by our Northern brethren we know not, but we think when they are thus supplied with some of the "raw material" from the South, and receive that again which they have "consigned to the keeping of Queen VICTORIA," as I hear she will ere long, I think the Institutions of this section of the Union will cease to be odious, and the Southern planter will not be any further troubled in his useful and peaceful occupation.

When we see men fresh from the hot-bed of Abolitionism, who come among us as administrators of their friends who have died in our midst, as lately was the case in this county, and, in order to sell the negro property of their friend at its highest possible value, separate families, as not very seldom does even by the most depraved negro traders, we can not but exclaim, "Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel."

Respectfully, Yours, J. M.

Much as our correspondent appears to anticipate from this new device, we really do not consider it very formidable. We can easily understand that Southern planters would be glad to get rid of their vicious and intractable negroes,—but we doubt whether any considerable sum of money can be raised among them, even for the purpose of dealing so deadly a [illegible]

The Foreign Vote.

There seems to be some difference of opinion among the Republican journals of the interior as to the character and position of the Irish vote. The Auburn *Advertiser* remarks with considerable warmth an intimation which it found in our columns, that as a general thing the Irish vote was clannish, not especially distinguished by personal independence or intelligence, less thoroughly under the guidance of principle than it should be, and very apt to be controlled by artful and unscrupulous demagogues. The *Advertiser* says that, in that section where the Irish are "treated" well, they vote the Republican ticket;—and that it is extremely ungenerous to stigmatize them as ignorant or lacking in any of the accomplishments of the best kind of American citizens. Its comments are copied and virtually indorsed by the Albany *Evening Journal* and the *Tribune* of this City;—and without any such indorsement,—but also without any disposition to contest their truth, at present,—we give them a place in our columns this morning.

We are glad to find these journals still unwearied in their somewhat protracted labor of love towards our Irish fellow-citizens. It shows, at all events, that their faith in this regard, like their charity, "faileth not;"—and that they are still disposed to secure the votes of this class of our fellow-citizens by assuring them that they are perfect in all the requirements of American citizenship. We trust they will live long enough to reap the reward of their zealous and disinterested labors.

Their devotion merits the higher appreciation from the fact that the number of laborers in this particular vineyard seems to be gradually diminishing.

The *Advertiser* is very much mistaken in supposing that the TIMES is disposed to "open a war against any particular race of men." Nothing is farther from our intention,—unless it be the disposition to flatter and toady "any particular race," in the hope of getting their votes. We shall render to all what we believe to be equal and exact justice. We shall say of all what we believe to be the exact truth. We shall never favor the legislative proscription of any class, either on account of race or religion. But, on the other hand,—leaving others to act as to them seems best,—we shall take the liberty of regarding Americans as none the worse, at all events, for having been born on American soil, educated in American schools, and trained up to the duties of citizenship under American institutions.

THE DRAWING OF JURY PANELS.—In reference to a paragraph in the TIMES of Wednesday, concerning the mode in which panels of Jurors are drawn, we have been favored with the following note:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I beg leave to state that Jurors have never been drawn in the manner stated in the article in Wednesday's TIMES, during my official period, or to my knowledge during the many years that I have been connected with the Sheriff's office; and would respectfully ask upon whose authority the statement in your paper is made. JAS. C. WILLET,

Sheriff City and County of New-York.

THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1856.

It is not of the slightest consequence to Sheriff WILLET "upon what authority" any statement in the TIMES is made. That is exclusively our own concern. It is sufficient for him, and for the public, to know that we aim always to have *good* authority for whatever we publish,—and that, if we fall into an error on any subject whatever, we shall be very happy to correct it when more authentic information will enable us to do so.

In this matter the Sheriff's note amounts to nothing. It is conveniently vague and evasive. It neither points out any specific error in our original statement, nor does it say how the drawing of the panel is conducted. If Mr. WILLET intends to be understood as saying that so far as he is aware, the requirements of the law in this matter have always been fully and exactly met, we take the liberty of saying he must know better. During the recent official term of Judge COWLES, that vigilant and excellent functionary protested against the irregularities to which we called attention, and we learn since that time they have been, in part at least, corrected.

There is not an active member of the Bar in this City who does not know how loosely and irregularly this important matter is managed. The law requiring publication of the time and place of drawing, is only nominally complied with by the County Clerk. There are men whose faces are recognized by lawyers as being almost *always* on the Jury, and in many cases of importance the whole community has been satisfied that the Juries have been packed for the occasion.

PREPARATION FOR THE INAUGURATION.—The Philadelphians are taking time by the forelock, and have already made out a programme for their part of the inaugurating ceremonies in March. The Keystone Club is to perform an important part in the ceremonies. As there is a rather quiet time in Europe just now, perhaps the London TIMES will send over Mr. RUSSELL to give a description of the inauguration of President BUCHANAN, by way of a contrast to his splendid pictures of the great pageant of the coronation at Moscow. If he found nothing else magnificent in Washington to employ his brilliant pen upon, he would find some magnificent distances, and a spectacle as full of moral grandeur as the Russian coronation was of tinsel.

SAILORS OF THE MERRIMAC.—We published a statement lately, from a London paper, in which the writer expressed his surprise at finding the crew of the United States steam-frigate *Merrimac*, while she lay at Southampton, to be nearly all foreigners,—there being scarcely an American among them. We have a note from Mr. J. D. KELLY, saying that this is a mistake—that to his personal knowledge *twelve* of them are as genuine Yankees as ever were born. So much the better. The London writer judged merely from his own observation, and was of course very likely to be mistaken.

THE QUEEN CITY OF THE WEST.—It is a remarkable circumstance that the only large city of the Union which gave a majority over every candidate for the Presidency, for FREMONT and Freedom, was Chicago, the home of Senator DOUGLAS. She is entitled to the appellation, *par eminence*, of the Free City of the West.

[illegible] The act is praiseworthy, and especially [illegible] saving the wife of one who spent the [illegible] of his life, and the author of his fortune, [illegible] assisting the Greeks in their struggle for freedom. It is also in grateful keeping with the [illegible] of her sex. This has been [illegible] and aversion, vindicating for her the repute of a gentle and meritorious woman, whom the Poet's profligate habits disqualified him to appreciate. The present generation, in reversing the partial verdict of the last against Lady BYRON, has done no more than tardy justice.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.—We publish this morning the particulars of the loss of the French steamer *Lyonnais*, which left here on the 1st inst. for Havre. The full extent of the disaster cannot at present be known, and may not be ascertained in a long time. The unfortunate vessel was lost by coming in contact with an unknown ship in the night, when but one day from port, and as the ship has not arrived, there is but too much cause to fear she has also gone down. There will be a fearful suspense in the minds of those interested, until it is ascertained what became of the unknown vessel which caused the sinking of the ill-fated steamer.

A MAN'S NEST.—We have a long communication from a wide-awake gentleman, who fancies he can see considerably further into a mill-stone than other people,—demonstrating that the recent gigantic contest between MAX MARETZEK and the Academy of Music people was all a theatrical plot,—prearranged for the purpose of exciting public interest in the Opera. Very well,—suppose it was. If it accomplished that object, it did a very good thing. Perhaps the parties interested will be good enough, by and bye, to get up another. Anything to amuse and interest the public.

The Coming Political Year—The Changes of the Season.

The process of changing a National Administration is quite gradual. The Constitution says nothing about the time at which the Presidential Electors shall meet, or at which the votes shall be counted. All these details are regulated by law. By a law passed in 1792 the Electors are to meet at the capitals of their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, (Dec. 3,) give in their votes and make three certified lists thereof, one of which lists is to be transmitted by a special messenger to the President of the Senate at Washington; another by mail; and the third to be deposited with the Judge of the District Court. The first two are to be sent to Washington on or before the first Wednesday in January.

On the second Wednesday in February (Feb. 11) the votes are to be counted by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives.

On the 4th of March the new Presidential term begins. On that day also the terms of the present House of Representatives expire, and those of the new House begin. JAMES BUCHANAN becomes President on that day, and will doubtless immediately summon a session of the Senate, for such Executive business as may be important. Nothing at such sessions is usually done, except to confirm Cabinet nominations. Congress will not meet thereafter, unless called together in extra session, until the 1st December, 1857.

The new State Government comes into power on the first day of January,—that being the commencement of the political year and legislative term, though the Legislature does not meet until the first Tuesday in January. JOHN A. KING will become Governor, and HENRY R. SELDEN *Lieutenant-Governor on that day*. The Senate holds over from last year;—the Assembly consists entirely of members newly elected. Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN will preside in the Senate. The Assembly chooses its own Speaker. The Lieutenant-Governor is also President of the Canal Board, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the Commissioners of the Land Office. In all these Boards Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN succeeds Mr. RAYMOND,—both being Republicans. In the Canal Board, Mr. GARDINER, Canal Commissioner, is succeeded by Mr. SHERRILL, both Republicans. There is no political change, therefore, in the control of any of these Boards.

The State Prison Inspectors are three in number. Mr. RUSSELL, American, and Mr. BOWNE, Republican, hold over. THOS. KIRKPATRICK is succeeded by WESLEY BAILEY, both Republicans.

The new City Government comes into power on the first of January. Mayor WOOD, having been reelected, continues in office. The Heads of Departments are unchanged. Half of the members of the present Board of Aldermen go out of office, and give place to those newly elected. The whole Board of Councilmen is changed.

Academy of Music.

Straight sailing at the Academy of Music now; prosperous gales and a heavily-freighted vessel bound to the haven of Good Fortune, with MAX at the helm, Mr. DE STARKOVITCH on the quarter-deck, and the "Star of the North" to steer by. If a storm does spring up, who's afraid? Has not the rough tar MAX braved many and many a storm, and will he not ride safely through many more?

In plainer language, the "Star of the North" attracted a good audience last night. MEYERBEER's music does not take a fast hold on the public. Like olives and tomatoes, and other wholesome things, it is an acquired taste, and people only relish it after a good deal of rolling under the tongue. This opera is certainly his best work; more vivid, picturesque, true and life-like, than any other, but we doubt if it will ever become half so popular as the "Trovatore." It deserves a better fate, and we shall certainly do our utmost to drive it into the public mind.

The performance last night was exceedingly good; all the artists in fine voice; the chorus unusually effective; the orchestra admirable. Now *is* the time to see the "Star of the North."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS, FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of Plushes, Cashmeres, Casimeres and Overcoatings, comprises all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the style for which our house has so long been celebrated.

CHAS. HUGUE, who for the past seven years has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors,
No. 502 Broadway.

FEVER AND AGUE.—IF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is taken in large doses of a table-spoonful every hour for three hours before the paroxysms are expected, and a large dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS taken, no more ague and fever will trouble you; the same treatment followed up for a week, not a particle of ague poison would remain in the system.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

R. R. Remedies sold by merchants, druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER BELONGINGS,
Consisting of fur caps, gloves, gauntlets and mufflers—of beaver, otter, mink, seal, nutria and muskrat.

Also, Winter gloves of buck, doe, calf, kid and woolen, lined and not lined, all of the best quality and choice styles. WARNOCKS, Fashionable Hatters,
No. 256 Broadway.

READ WHAT HON. SIDNEY BREESE, OF ILLINOIS, says: "I have used Professor O. J. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought, permanently gray, but by the use of his "Restorative" it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so." Sold at No. 308 Broadway, and all Druggists.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH HAS this day associated WALTER F. BRUSH, Jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Provision Business on Commission and on their own account, at No. 30 Front-st., in this City.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

PARIS STYLE HATS.
A fresh supply of this popular pattern just received.
WARNOCKS, Hatters, No. 256 Broadway.

[illegible] RUSHTON's name [illegible] and see no other. [illegible] Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., are the depots for RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL.

Good advice for the Season!—Thousands begin to [illegible] a hacking cough as soon as Winter approaches, [illegible] SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY [illegible]. Sold by [illegible] Broadway, corner John-st.

Mr. Simms' Lectures on South Carolina.—The [illegible] Library Association of the City of New-York [illegible] to announce that W. GILMORE SIMMS, of South Carolina, author of "The Partisan," [illegible] &c., &c., will deliver [illegible] on TUESDAY, FRIDAY and [illegible] EVENINGS, Nov. 18, 21 and 25, 1856. [illegible] in the Revolution. [illegible] a Southern [illegible] will be delivered in the Church of the Divine Unity, (Dr. E. H. CHAPIN'S,) on Broadway, [illegible] commencing at 8 o'clock. [illegible] admitting a single person [illegible]

CHAS. E. HAIGHT, [illegible] JOHN H. ALLEN, Committee of Arrangements.

Tickets can be procured at the principal book and music stores, and at the principal Hotels on Broadway.

[illegible] Trustees for the purchase [illegible] Kansas [illegible]
JOSEPH LYMAN, [illegible] Winter-st., AMOS A. LAWRENCE, WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, ROBERT B. STORER. Trustees.

[illegible] A new and economical [illegible] brandy, surpassing every other [illegible] offered to the liquor [illegible] brandies; port, Madeira and sherry wines [illegible] for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

[illegible] To Public Institutions, Lecturers, &c.—BANGS BROS. & CO., No. 13 Park-row, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY next, at 7 P. M., a most valuable gallery of 118 Indian portraits, copied from the originals at Washington. They are all uniformly framed, and would be admirably adapted to illustrate a lecture on the Aborigines. Vide Corwin's Catalogue.

[illegible] Campaign is now over, [illegible] defeated, but BOLTON & [illegible] FURNACE and L. P. HEYES' [illegible] are still before the people, and cannot be beaten. [illegible] good Furnaces and Ranges, will find it to their advantage to call at our warerooms No. 466 Broadway, [illegible]
GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

[illegible] Demon Barry's Tricopherous [illegible] at half-price, only 1s. per bottle. CAMPBELL'S Drug and Chemical Store, Corner [illegible] and 25th-st., New-York. (Formerly with RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 165 Broadway.)

Diploma on Snuff! [illegible] Agricultural Society awarded the DIPLOMA to JAMES DURNO, Albany, for DURNO'S CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF. T. S. FAXTON, President.

[illegible] Analytical Physician [illegible] Bible House, 4th av. [illegible] Dyspepsia [illegible] Difficulty of breathing, &c.

[illegible] Academy of Design.—Wanted, [illegible] Life School. Apply to the Recording Secretary, [illegible] No. 497 Broadway. By order of the Council.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary, N. A.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1856.

ACKNOWLEDGING OUR DEPENDENCE on Almighty God, and duly sensible that to His mercy we are indebted for continued peace, prosperity and general public health, while other communities, less favored, have been sorely afflicted with pestilence and devastation, we are now called upon to return thanks to the Author of our being, the Protector of our lives, and the Dispenser of all the blessings we enjoy.

[illegible] the Proclamation of His Excellency, MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, [illegible] THURSDAY, the 20th day of November, inst., to be set [illegible] a day of Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe that day as such, with all due respect and solemnity.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Mayoralty, the day and year aforesaid.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor. [L. S.]

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.—This [illegible] strong language, yet BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE (recently improved) was proven to be so by the Judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston (among whom was Dr. Hayes, the eminent chemist and State Assayer,) who awarded it the PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA over the [illegible] HAIR DYES on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalleled superiority consists in: [illegible] Manufactured, sold, and applied by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston. Sold also in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. V. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CAREY & CO., [illegible] WELLS, and by druggists generally.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., [illegible] GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, [illegible] HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

TO GROCERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for sale, at wholesale, London mustard, in kegs, [illegible] bottles and tin-foil; Taylor Bro.'s cocoa and chocolate, [illegible] arrow root, orange flower and rose water, [illegible] olive oil, fig blue, wash blue, Cox's sparkling gelatine, [illegible] vanilla beans, white and pink gelatine, [illegible] patent barley and groats, bird seed, Low's brown Windsor and honey soaps.
DODGE & COLVILL, No. 188 Pearl-st.

TAKE NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING secured space, and those wishing to secure admittance for their patented inventions and works of art in the Halls of Free Exhibition connected with the New-York Arcade, are requested to deposit their goods in time for classification before the grand opening in December. Also, a few places in the Arcade to let. Terms made known by applying to R. D. GOODWIN, Superintendent, No. 594 Broadway.

VICTORIOUS ART.—PORTRAITYPES FOR one shilling. Cheapest pictures of the people on earth—great novelty of speed in picture-making, taking 1,000 daily—enough to make all the old defunct Artists of a thousand years smile in their graves. Shades of the great! what are we coming to? Citizens, look in upon Art's doings, at HOLMES', No. 289 Broadway.

HIS BEARD FRESH-CROPPED DENOTED VIGOROUS MANHOOD.—Whiskers and moustaches can be produced in six weeks by using Graham's Unguent, and it will not stain or injure the skin, and I've been selling to you for 5 years, and will soon stop doing so. $1 per bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

MURRAY & STALEY'S BROWN STOUT, [illegible] Ale Brewers, No. 24 South 6th-st., Philadelphia, [illegible] on draught at No. 162 Fulton-st., at [illegible] kept by SAMUEL BROUGHTON. Orders received by THOS. BOYD, Agent, No. 368 Hudson-st., corner of King-st., and 218 Fulton-st., New-York.

LEGHORN BANTAMS.—I HAVE A DOZEN pair of these beautiful bantams for sale, which have taken the first premiums at the New-Jersey State and New-York Fairs for their beauty and pure breed.
JAMES ANSON, Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

HISTORIC AND PORTRAIT PAINTER.—The undersigned would let the public know that he gives lessons in drawing and painting in oil and water-color. His work can be seen in his dwelling, at Kipp's Hotel, Hudson-st., corner of Charles, New-York.
[illegible]

DR. ALBAN GOLDSMITH, EX-PROFESSOR of Surgery, having returned to the City, will resume his practice and give lectures on Lithontripsy, (or removing the stone from the bladder without cutting,) also all diseases connected with the genito-urinary organs. Office No. 70 Franklin-st.; hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—AT the Brush Factory, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order.
JOHN K. [illegible]

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit [illegible] THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market [illegible]

GREEN TEA.—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF EXtra [illegible] Leaf for sale by H. WILSON, No. [illegible] William-st.

THE GIN CONTROVERSY.

R. E. MESSENGER & CO.'S CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Jew-nipper Schnapps and London Cordial Gin—A True State of the Case.

From a hasty perusal of some statistical returns recently published in the public prints, many persons who may not be well posted up on the subject of imported and medicinal beverages, may be mistaken with respect to the true state of the importing trade as regards Gins from Holland and London. By an imposing display of figures, said to be the Custom-House returns, a careless observer may be impressed with an idea, that the importation of Gins from Holland is not only an established commerce but an augmenting trade. On the contrary, these very statistics demonstrate the reverse of this opinion, and conclusively shew that the importation from Holland is rapidly falling off, while the importation of London Gin, comparatively speaking, in its infancy, is steadily advancing, at a ratio of one hundred per cent. annual increase. In a few years, we will venture to say, that with the exception of a most common and cheap article—which is ever sought after by dishonest traders, to serve as a basis for their vile and adulterated compositions—the importation of Holland Gin into this market will emphatically cease, as it is now all but a "drug" in the market, in more senses than one, despite all the puffing and blowing of the worthies who seek to monopolize the Holland Gin and Jew-nipper Schnapps business. The principal cause for the present diminution and final extinction of importation from the Netherlands is simply that the London distillers furnish a more healthy and far superior article, which, although but recently introduced to the notice of the American public, is fast superseding the Dutch decoctions. And this result is brought about by the just competition of trade—for, call a thing by any name you will, its imperfections will be discovered when tested by the side of a better article. It may as well be expected that the people of this City will insist upon the consumption of swill milk, so long used by them, when fresh country milk can be as readily obtained at a similar price, as to believe that the American public will continue to swallow the Holland stuff when the superior merits of London Gin become familiar to them.

Years ago Hollanders did manufacture an excellent kind of gin, considering the state of the times, which was imported in England, and there became popular under the name of Hollands or Schnapps. The Dutch distillers were good easy souls, what may be called "slow coaches" now-a-days, and through their inattention, suffered the gin trade to fall into the hands of the German Jews, who, taking advantage of the absence of excise laws, manage to conjure up a mixture under the old name, which bears as much similarity to the original Schiedam manufacture as we do to Hercules. Having drugged the European market, most decidedly, until Holland Gin in London has become a word of contempt, some enterprising son of Moses, in connection with his brethren abroad, introduced the discarded compound into this hemisphere, and by dint of wind and happy accident, succeeded for a while in blinding the eyes of the community to the want of merit in the trash so pompously vended.

The manufacture of London Cordial Gin, in the distillation of which the English distillers as far excel the Hollanders as we, in our day, do the ancient race of Dutchmen who first landed at New-Amsterdam, is surrounded by checks against impurity and adulteration, which are far beyond the control of makers or traders. The stringency of the British excise laws and the Governmental supervision of the London Docks, whence are taken all the ingredients used in the distillation of London Cordial Gin, renders an adulteration of the article, or even the production of an inferior quality, a matter of impossibility. It has to come up to the Government standard, and if found wanting is condemned as contraband. Its purity and healthiness is thus guaranteed with an official stamp, which the Holland compound neither has nor pretends to have.

Now, in Holland no excise laws exist, and since the Jew-nipper trade has fallen almost exclusively into the hands of the German Israelites, it is not to be expected that their strict adherence to the rule of cent. per cent. will be regarded as a substitute for Government regulations. Can we, therefore, wonder that, since the introduction of London Cordial Gin into the American market, its sale has steadily advanced, while, from experience, it has become appreciated as the only safe, reliable and unadulterated form in which the beverage is attainable to the ordinary consumer?

R. E. MESSENGER & CO.'s London Cordial Gin is manufactured in London, by the most trustworthy and competent distillers expressly for the American market, and we are the sole importers of this truly valuable medicinal beverage. Its superiority over any other article, claiming diuretic, tonic and invigorating qualities, has been substantiated by the unsolicited testimony of thousands of leading physicians, commending its use in case of dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, obstructions in or debility from the urinary functions, and particularly as a preventive to disease engendered by drinking impure water, or consequent upon a change of climate. We append a few testimonials from distinguished medical gentlemen, and we must say, without vanity, that no other alcoholic beverage ever before received such flattering indorsements from men of repute and science. We presume that the testimony of such men as the talented Professor Hayes, the distinguished chemist Chilton, and the well known consulting physicians, Drs. Turner and Whitney, must be regarded as unimpeachable by every sane being.

Prof. A. A. HAYES, State Assayer of Massachusetts, writes us as follows:

MESSRS. R. E. MESSENGER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have subjected to a minute chemical analysis a bottle of your London Cordial Gin, and the results are, that it is entirely free from the noxious ingredients often found in imported liquors. It has decidedly the chemical and medicinal qualities well calculated to afford relief, where gin, in its purity, is considered essential. It also has a special action on the urinary organs, and allays inflammation of the air passages to the lungs. A reference to the certificates from highly respectable parties who have fully tested its good qualities, and received benefit from its use, together with the careful examination I have made, induces me, without hesitation, to recommend it to the public.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayer to State of Massachusetts.
No. 16 Boylston-st., BOSTON, Aug. 27, 1856.

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, the eminent chemist, having analyzed Messenger's Gin, pronounces it a valuable medicinal treasure. The following is his certificate:

The bottle of liquid labelled "Messenger's London Cordial Gin," brought to me for examination, I find to be a good article of gin. It is essentially the same as the medicinal article introduced into the United States Dispensary, under the name of "Compound Spirit of Juniper," and recommended as a useful addition to diuretic infusions and mixtures, in debilitated cases of dropsy, &c. I have no doubt that, if administered medicinally, it would produce beneficial effects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.

DR. WM. TURNER, the celebrated chrono-thermal physician, and medical adviser to the Hon. Horace Greeley, sends us the following:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1856.

From the sample of Messenger's London Cordial Gin which has been placed in my hands for examination, I judge that it is a compound of ingredients, when judiciously administered, calculated to be of service in many disorders of the urinary apparatus, and also, from its diuretic properties, to be useful in eliminating from the blood a variety of saline particles which otherwise, in numerous cases, might be hurtful to the system.

WM. TURNER, M. D.

[From Dr. J. W. Warren, of Boston.]

BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1856.

TO MESSRS. R. E. MESSENGER & CO.: Having examined the bottle of London Cordial Gin which you sent me, with a view to ascertain its medicinal properties, I am convinced that it is a medicinal tincture of much more value than any of its class with which I am acquainted; and I doubt not that as an aromatic or diuretic cordial, it will prove to be a remedy of no ordinary merit.

J. W. WARREN, M. D.

Dr. Whitney, the well-known Secretary of the American Medical Society, writes us:

R. E. MESSENGER & CO.—Gents: I have received the bottle of London Cordial Gin you sent me for analysis, and have examined the same. It possesses the usual properties of gin, and, in its medicinal character, very much resembles the compound tincture of juniper. As a menstrum, for the preparation of diuretics, or as a vehicle for their administration, or as a diuretic itself, its qualities are well adapted. Respectfully yours,

E. WHITNEY, M. D., No. 402 Fourth-av.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1856.

The following is from the celebrated JACOB BEAKLEY, Professor of the Philadelphia Medical College:

I have tested the article bearing the caption of Messenger's London Cordial Gin, and believe that, when required for medical purposes, it is not inferior to any in market of a similar character. I regard it as a perfectly pure article.

J. BEAKLEY, M. D.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1856.

DR. A. C. CASTLE, one of the ablest medical advisers in New-York City, and a man well known to the press and the public for the last ten years, as the military editor of the New-York *Mercury*, freely adds his testimony to the above, as follows:

I have carefully examined R. E. Messenger & Co.'s London Cordial Gin. I have no hesitation in affirming that it has all the merits which are stated on the labels of the bottles. Having had much hospital practice, both military and civil, and knowing well the importance of any medicine that will act upon the emunctories of the kidneys and skin, I feel assured that this article of Messrs. Messenger & Co. must supply the want of a pure and unadulterated aromatic beverage, that will act speedily and harmlessly upon the skin and urinary organs. For persons of weak digestive powers and debilitated organs, I feel assured that I am safe with the recommendation I give to those thus afflicted, to try this article as a tonic beverage.

A. C. CASTLE, M. D.
No. 246 4th-st., Washington-square.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have used several bottles of London Cordial Gin, imported by R. E. Messenger & Co., and I hesitate not to say that I regard it far superior to any article of gin I have ever prescribed. Its action as a diuretic I have found more certain than Holland gin, while the amount requisite for a dose is comparatively small. I cheerfully commend the London Cordial Gin to the profession, as an article eminently worthy of their attention in cases where a stimulant diuretic is indicated.

TRUMAN RICARD, M. D. M. M. S. S.
WOBURN, Mass., Dec. 13, 1855.
R. E. Messenger & Co., Boston.

MESSRS. MESSENGER & CO.—Gentlemen: Having had frequent opportunities of testing the unrivaled tonic, diuretic and stimulating qualities of your London Cordial [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.

MESSRS. MESSENGER & CO.—Gents: Agreeably to your request, I have tested the quality of Messenger's London Cordial Gin, and I feel persuaded of its superiority over anything of the kind I have ever seen. Its tonic and diuretic qualities need only to be known to the medical faculty to be by them appreciated, and its sale rendered immense. Congratulating you upon your success in producing an article of such extreme purity and medicinal excellence, I remain, gents, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. LUTHER, Dental Surgeon,
No. 600 Broadway.

BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1856.

MR. MESSENGER—Dear Sir: I have tested your sample of London Cordial Gin, and am of opinion that it is a valuable and useful remedy for diseases of the urinary organs, being particularly serviceable as a remedy for the troublesome symptoms of dyspepsia, heartburn, flatulence, &c.

Yours respectfully, EDWIN ADAMS, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1856.

MESSRS. MESSENGER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have tested your London Cordial Gin, and believe it to be the most healthy stimulating drink in the market, peculiarly adapted for the diseases of the kidneys. I believe it can be truly relied on as a pure, unadulterated article, and if judiciously used will tend to promote a healthy action of the kidneys, &c.

Yours, &c.
G. BEAKLEY, M. D., No. [illegible]-st.

No. 60 EAST TWELFTH-STREET,
New-York, June 28, 1856.

MESSRS. R. E. MESSENGER & CO.: Your kind favor of a parcel of the London Cordial Gin was duly received, for which I return you my sincere thanks. I have long been acquainted with the tenets of the article, and often recommend its use to my patients. I consider it an excellent cordial, and a soothing as well as health-promoting remedy in a numerous class of mephitic, renal and visceral maladies, mild in its effects, which is the great characteristic of a good remedy. It belongs to a class of remedies more and more called for by an increase of these difficulties, in which its specific effects are most strikingly beneficial. I shall be happy, as a remedy, to give it whatever currency I can.

Yours, &c.
SAMUEL B. BARLOW, M. D.

The public press, too, throughout the length and breadth of the land has spoken trumpet-voiced in praise of Messenger's London Cordial Gin, and, had we space, we might fill column after column with extracts from the more important and leading journals in every section of the Union. We, however, limit ourselves to the reproduction of a few notices, which exhibit upon their face that characteristic peculiar to the different journalists, corroborative of the authenticity of their origin, as well as of the sincerity of their diction:

From the Philadelphia Dispatch.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—Although it is the fashion, among zealots and fools, to decry every liquid but water, and to insist that only in the crystal spring is to be found the source of health, it is a curious thing that all experience of human history gives a contradiction to their insane theories. In all ages of the world, beverages or medicines of a stimulating quality have been valued, and their virtues eagerly extolled. Various preparations have, for a time, held a distinguished place in general esteem, to be laid aside, however, as experience demonstrated their failure, in certain particulars, to fulfill the objects required of them. At each disappointment the people have clamored for some *better* article, but often without success. Of late years many beverages have been offered the world, in the hope that they would supply the universally admitted need. At each effort, and at each unfortunate result, the general anxiety upon this subject has only become stronger, and exclamations were generally heard to the effect, "Give us some invigorating cordial which will sustain the system, tranquilize the mind, and give strength and activity to the body."

The request so often made in this country, but in vain, has at length been acceded to by the introduction into this market of Messenger's London Cordial Gin, which is the best preparation of the kind that has been presented to the public for many years. The qualities of this excellent liquid, as they have been settled by actual examination by the most skillful chemists, are highly beneficial to the human system. Messenger's London Cordial Gin is a catholicon, a universal beverage, whose potency may be relied upon by wearied humanity, and which should be extensively employed. It is invigorating and pleasant, and, as it is pure and unadulterated, it is likely to do good in all cases. Prepared expressly for medicinal purposes, it is used in numerous complaints with the most surprising advantages, and, as a curative, is highly prized by experienced physicians. The Faculty prefer it to any other Gin which is imported, in consequence of those self-evident reasons.

The purchasers also have a very valuable guarantee of its purity, in the fact that it is imported from England. The government regulations in Great Britain are such, and so vigilant is the excise office, that an impure liquor is not allowed to go out of the country. This fact renders Messenger's far superior to the gins which are imported from Holland, where no official inspection protects even the eventual purchaser from the effects of adulteration and imposition. The tendency of the business of distillation in Holland is to produce a liquor which is cheap, rather than one which is good. Rivalry in trade leads to attempts among the Dutch distillers of gin to under sell each other, and, in the contest, the most gross adulterations are resorted to. "Messenger's London Cordial Gin" is exposed to no such perils. It is produced by the proprietors without fear of rivalry, and as they know the vast benefits of presenting a standard article, they are careful to do justice to their own reputation, which also insures that justice shall be done to consumers. This circumstance gives to Messenger the character of a public benefactor. The sick thank him for maintaining the excellence of an article which is now established beyond cavil. It is a panacea in cases of dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, and all disorders of the bladder and kidneys.

We therefore know that we are doing a service to the public in recommending to them in the strongest terms the merits of this Cordial Gin. It should be a *sine qua non* with every one to have a quantity of this excellent article in his dwelling-house.

From the New-York Dispatch.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—This exquisitely-flavored cordial, as, perhaps, many of our readers are aware, is manufactured under the strict supervision of the English Excise Police, and, consequently, is not equaled as a spirituous compound by any distillation of the same name known. Formerly the "Holland"—the finest gin of which was the Schiedam—was in the highest favor, but since the excise laws of Holland have been made less rigorous than formerly, even the very first quality of the gin manufactured at Schiedam has been more or less adulterated—the manufacturer frequently flavoring with such deleterious substances as oil of turpentine, and to render it biting upon the palate, dissolving it in caustic potash. Hence the cheapness of the gin imported into this country from the Netherlands. With the Cordial Gin of London, particularly that which is expressly distilled for MESSENGER & CO., every care is taken, and into it no substance of a pernicious character is permitted. As a tonic, in the whole range of *materia medica*, it has not its superior. This fact is admitted by the highest medical authorities. It gives tone and vigor to the stomach, and materially assists the functions of digestion, not unfrequently, when used at regular periods, curing the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia and liver and kidney complaints.

From the New-York Mercury.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—We hear every day encomiums of this beverage. All who have yet used it unite in saying that it is the very best article of the kind of which they have any knowledge. The proprietors do not assert that it is a panacea for all diseases, but the fact of its having been recommended to invalids by several eminent practitioners, proves it to possess valuable medicinal properties. As a tonic for convalescents, or to restore tone and action to a disordered stomach, it has no superior. The principal reason for this is we believe the purity of the London Cordial Gin. No purer liquor can be imported. It comes to the consumer exactly as it left the distillery, after having been prepared in the most skillful manner that modern science has yet adopted, and is entirely free from any adulteration. Besides all this, its flavor is exquisite, and as far superior to ordinary gin as it is possible to conceive. If any of our readers, after using it, do not coincide with us in opinion we would like to hear from them. A fac simile of the signature of "R. E. Messenger & Co." is distinctly engraved upon the wrappers of the genuine, and the words "Messenger's London Cordial Gin" are blown in the glass.

From the New-York Atlas.

"MEDICUS" asks us the following questions: I. Is MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN the purest article of the kind that can be procured? II. Why is it called Cordial Gin? III. Which is considered preferable as a medical beverage—London Cordial or Holland Gin? We will endeavor to answer our anxious inquirer as briefly and as plainly as possible. I. MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN is considered by prominent medical men the purest article imported from London, as it certainly is the most delicious, and contains no deleterious properties. II. It is called Cordial Gin because it contains certain ingredients which are distilled with the grain, and which give it a diuretic and tonic effect, adapting it for use as a medicine. III. We might consider your third question already answered. London Cordial Gin is much more expensive than the Holland Gin, the former being worth from $2 50 to $3 per gallon; while the first quality of Holland can be purchased for $1 50 and $2. The former has always been preferred by medical men on account of its curative and medicinal qualities.

From the world-renowned Mrs. Partington.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON MYTHOLOGY.—"What's that you say, Ike," almost screamed Mrs. Partington, taking off her spectacles and brushing the crumbs of a doughnut from her apron; "what's that you say about them having established a Messenger between New-York and the Italian Jupiter? I declare I'd like to know where things is a goin' to end," continued the old lady, "for the impiety of these times is a sacrelicious caution."

In vain did Ike explain to her that Messenger & Co. were merely the exclusive importers of a peculiarly delightful and refreshing spirit manufactured in London. "*Sure—of course it's a spirit!*" screamed the old dame. "The Italian Jupiter was the King of all the heathen spirits, and he and they used to sit without so much as a rag to cover them or a rug to make a seat, along the sides of Mount Olympious or some other outlandish place. Of course it's a spirit, Ike!" And the old lady resumed her spectacles, declaring, "things ain't as they used to was when she was a girl." Ike now proceeded to inform her that it was the Italian juniper berry, (not the Italian Jupiter Tonans,) interfused with Messenger's pure London Cordial Gin he had been reading about; and the kindly hearted old dame, finding she had for once done an injustice, sent out for some of the tonic cordial, remarking she was only sorry poor Corporal Paul was not alive to share it. "But I will, dame Partington," said old Roger, who had entered unobserved; "that old heathen friend of yours—that Jupiter—makes the pleasantest beverage and healthiest medicine that was ever imported in an original package."

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

In the course of our editorial career we have often been called upon to approve of and recommend to the public articles that were not as represented. Taking the statements of sanguine proprietors of goods and wares, an editor is sometimes imposed upon. There is, however, no such risk in recommending Messenger's London Cordial Gin, a beverage that is destined to find favor wherever and whenever used. It is as pure as the art of the distiller can make it, and free from adulteration of any kind. This the consumer knows, as well from its flavor as from the fact that he receives it as pure as when it left London. Aside from its medicinal properties, it is more agreeable to the taste than one-half the manufactured wines that are sold for table use, and we can safely recommend it to our readers. It is destined to find its way into all drug stores and bar-rooms, and will become as popular as any drink that can be obtained.

From the New-York Courier.

A merchant in Geneva, N. Y., recently wrote to the editor of the Courier, inquiring, "Where can I procure [illegible]

[illegible] London Cordial Gin [illegible] Messenger, which Gin is [illegible] London, as is [illegible] Government inspection.

The high esteem in which Messenger's London Cordial Gin is held, has led many unscrupulous traders to [illegible] and palm off a spurious and deleterious article [illegible] who persist in imposing upon the public as our genuine beverage. Despite all our precautions, unscrupulous importers continue to vend this pernicious [illegible]. We therefore entreat those of the trade who desire to benefit the good opinion of the public, to purchase only of those dealers whose respectability and good standing in the cities where they reside will guarantee the purity of the article by them sold. Among the hundreds of [illegible] dealers who are duly authorized to sell our London Cordial Gin, we may mention that the following [illegible]

NEW-YORK.

[illegible] & PARK	[illegible] Broadway.
[illegible]	[illegible] Broadway.
LASELL, MARSH & HUNN	10 Gold-st.
BUSH & GALE	186 Greenwich-st.
HAYDOCK, EVANS & CO.	218 Pearl-st.
WHEELER & HART	29 Beekman-st.
F. V. RUSHTON	417 Broadway.
F. C. WELLS & CO.	115 Franklin-st.
ISHAM, MINOR & CO.	214 Fulton-st.
HALL, DIXON & FRASER	149 Chambers-st.

PHILADELPHIA.

MATCHETT & JONES	17 North Front-st.
[illegible], RICHARDS & CO.	Cor. Market & 10th sts.
[illegible] & BARARD	176 Market-st.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS	132 North 2nd-st.
PETER J. WRIGHT & CO.	241 Market-st.
T. R. CALLENDER	South 3d-st.

CHICAGO.

TURRILL & HAYNES	61 South Water-st.
W. O. GREGOR & CO.	75 South Water-st.
C. H. BECKWITH	60 Randolph-st.

CINCINNATI.

JOHN D. PARK	Cor. 4th and Walnut sts.

BUFFALO.

A. J. MATHEWS & CO.	220 Main-st.
O. H. P. CHAMPLAIN	250 Main-st.

NEW-ORLEANS.

J. WRIGHT & CO.	21 and 151 Chartres-st.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN is retailed in pint bottles at 50 cents each, and in quart bottles at $1, by all respectable druggists and grocers.

In purchasing, the public should notice that our name is in full on the wax, and our autograph signature on the label, and that the wrapper is perfect. Every bottle of the genuine is enveloped in white paper, with an engraved label and English coat of arms.

R. E. MESSENGER & CO., sole importers, No. 56 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 140 Lincoln-st., Boston.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

700 black cloth Cloaks and Circulars will be on sale this morning, at
JUST & CO.'S, No. 51 Catharine-st.,
Four doors from Monroe.

Also, an endless variety of Browns, Greens, Grays and Drabs of the best Beaver and Petersham cloths. Great Bargains. As our stock is all new, ladies may rely on having a fashionable garment at exceedingly low prices.
JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine-st.,
Four doors from Monroe.

N. B.—No connection with any other house in this street.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Great bargains in shawls at COLBY'S this week; also merinoes, paramettas, plaids, de laines, prints, hosiery, gloves, beside a very large lot of blankets, quilts and counterpanes. The public may insure great bargains by calling early this week. ANDREW G. COLBY.
No. 239 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

Auction goods at great bargains.
25,000 rich colored silks from 4s. 6d. to 10s.—very cheap—at ANDREW G. COLBY'S,
No. 239 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

RICH SILK ROBES
With
Plush and Velvet
FLOUNCES.

Two cases, of the latest Paris style, will be opened, this morning, Nov. 18, at
25 DOLLARS EACH.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SELLING OFF STOCK.
J. BECK & CO.

Have removed their stock of Dry Goods from No. 786 to No. 355 Broadway, where they are
SELLING OFF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
50 per cent. below cost.
Open at 9½ o'clock A. M.; close at 4 P. M.

THE LARGEST CUSTOM
Establishment
In the United States.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Of No. 12 Park-place,
Tailors and Importers.

Receive per steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

An extensive stock, of a very superior quality, consisting of every article adapted to the season—vulcanized and common black and white rubber coats, capes, ponchos, pantaloons, overalls and leggins, caps, gloves and mittens; ladies' and gentlemen's overshoes and (long) boots, made light and beautiful, expressly for City wear; horse covers, door springs, &c. For sale by the case, dozen or single article, by D. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

An extensive assortment of
CLOAKS,
CIRCULARS,
TALMAS, &c., &c.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 756 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS.
LANE & PORTER

Will offer for sale this morning:
2 Cases superfine plaid and striped silk, 5s. and 5s. 6d.
1 Case superfine plaid and striped silk, 6s.
No. 73 Canal-st.

CLOAKS
In Cloth,
Velvet, &c., at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 73 Canal-st.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.

Beautiful Silks reduced to 5s., 6s. 6d.; worth 8s.
Shawls in great variety at half price, at
N. W. HALSTEAD'S Old Stand, No. 98 Canal-st.

EVENING DRESS GOODS.

A good assortment now in store and for sale cheap, by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

BURNT GOODS,

From the fire. Muslins, Linens, Prints, Canton Flannels, Plaids, Drillings, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS.—A LARGE stock of our superior make and finished collars for gentlemen, all patterns and sizes; also, shirts that are warranted to fit. Prices low.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO.,
NOS. 51 AND 53 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.,
Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS.

Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable,) styles
EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS.

None to surpass them this season.
Orders carefully executed. No. 603 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—A LARGE AND CHOICE assortment, unsurpassed by any; misses' and children's felts and beavers in all their variety; the newest styles of velvet and cloth caps; sleigh robes, &c. KELLOGG, manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st.

1,000 DOZEN QUILTED SKIRTS OF extra quality and at reduced prices, for sale by BATES & FRANCE, No. 1 Barclay-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY *from Boston will take a few respectable and responsible persons as boarders.* Rooms large and very pleasant, with gas, bath, &c. Will set a first-rate table. Apply at *No. 639 Hudson-st., above Abingdon-square, or store No.* 200 Hudson-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PARLOR AND bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARDING AND DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a first-class, brown-stone residence. Family private. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 162 West 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES board in a private family. Is an experienced teacher on the piano-forte, and would like to give lessons in part payment for board. Unexceptionable references given. Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

NO. 3 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—(NEAR WASHington Parade Ground,) very desirable rooms, with board for families and single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements, and is in a superior location; also accommodations for gentlemen wishing partial board, or dinners only. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT board, to a single gentleman, in a private family, location pleasant, in 15th-st., gas, bath, &c. Address M. C., Times Office.

NO. 71 WEST 19TH-STREET.—BOARDING for single or married gentlemen, house first-class; references exchanged.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbid paying or trusting any person on my account, from this date, without a written order from me.
Nov. 15, 1856. REUBEN BOWLES.

CREAM OF [illegible]

A NEW STA[illegible] IN [illegible]
A SUBSTITUTE
FOR SOAP!
THE
MOST
REMARKABLE
PREPARATION
IN THE
UNITED
STATES!
SOMETHING
THAT
SHOULD
BE ON EVERY
GENTLEMAN'S
DRESSING-TABLE!
WITHOUT
IT NO
LADY'S
TOILET
IS COMPLETE!
FOR
LADIES!
GENTLEMEN!
CHILDREN!

For Washing, Shaving, Bathing Infants and Children, removing Rough Skin, Preventing Chapping, removing Freckles, and imparting to the hands and face, softness, whiteness, and the most delicious fragrance.

SUPERB!

FONTAINE'S
SOLIDIFIED
CREAM
OF
WILD
FLOWERS.

FONTAINE'S
SOLIDIFIED
CREAM
OF
WILD
FLOWERS.

FOR PREVENTING
ROUGH SKIN!
CHAPPED HANDS!
AND
IMPARTING
TO
THE
SKIN
SOFTNESS!
WHITENESS!
DELICACY!
DELICIOUS FRAGRANCE!
Such is
FONTAINE'S
CREAM
OF
WILD
FLOWERS!
Being in
SOLID FORM,
it may be carried any where, is
CHEAPER,
more convenient
and satisfactory in
its use than any
liquid, and will
LAST
TWICE
AS LONG
as any Cosmetic in use.
CHEAP,
GOOD.
Do you wish for
A luxurious Shave?
Are your hands chapped?
Is your face rough?
Is your skin freckled?
Use the
CREAM OF
WILD
FLOWERS.
FOR
WASHING
INFANTS
It is superior
to all spirits or
lotions; prevents
CHAFING
and
ERUPTIONS,
AND
IMPARTS TO
THE SKIN
THAT
PURE,
CLEAR,
and
BEAUTIFUL
appearance, so
PLEASING
IN
CHILDREN.
FINGER NAILS.
FONTAINE'S
CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS,
Also
gives to the
finger nails a brilliancy, lustre, and
beauty, that is desirable by
every lady and gentleman, an object which is accomplished by no other
preparation in use. Recommended
and patronized by every lady and gentleman North,
South, East and
West who has
used it.
CHEAP!
GOOD!
G. F. FONTAINE & CO.,
Proprietors.
FREDERICK V. RUSHTON,
Sole Agent for the
United States and Canadas,
No. 10 Astor House,
corner Barclay-st.,
and No. 417 Broadway,
corner Canal-st.,
where all orders should be addressed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY, TENEMENT or otherwise, who are looking for a reliable and careful Agent, are informed that the undersigned continues to give his personal supervision and attention to all property entrusted to him. An experience of several years has qualified him to give satisfaction. Prompt returns in all cases. Commissions moderate. Ample reference.
GEO. S. HICKOK, House Agent.
Office No. 132½ Allen-st. Office hours 7 to 9 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, AN ATTORney and Counselor of the Supreme Court of this State, wishing to locate in this City, is desirous of a connection with some member or members of the profession, as qualified partner or clerk. Being no advocate, he would devote himself to all other duties. A line addressed to A. B., at the office of this paper, will receive prompt attention.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY GENTLEMAN OF capital, wishing to take hold of a Lead Mine, of reputed extraordinary extent and richness, will address GALENA, Box 3,581 Post-Office, New-York; or call at No. 311 Centre-st., (printing office,) after 10½ A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A SAFE, RESPECTable and lucrative business. Must have a capital of at least $2,000. This is an excellent opportunity for any enterprising man. Address B., Box No. 490 Post-Office. The best references given and required.

FOR SALE—THE CABINET MANUFACTORY Nos. 163 and 165 Attorney-st., together with the steam-engine, main shaft, &c. Lot 75 feet in front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, attorney, &c. No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, LONG established, having a good run of business, with valuable contracts on hand. The owner being forced by ill health to leave for the South, will sell stock, fixtures, &c., on reasonable terms. Address IRON, Office N. Y. *Times.*

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—THE COLUMBUS, adapted for towing; hull and machinery in thorough repair, coppered and in complete order for immediate use. Apply at Staten Island Ferry Office, Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ENTIRE FIXTURES of Store No. 76 Avenue A, consisting of two handsome glass show cases, counters, shelving, drawers, gas fixtures, globe shades, &c. To be seen from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

GREAT BARGAIN—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession—the Evening Shades tavern, No. 94 Duane-st., corner Broadway. Call from 3 to 6.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS.—A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF those delicate and beautiful adornments of pretty faces—those terrors of married men and allurements of the bachelors—may now be found at IRVINE'S, No. 112 Canal-st. The art of the milliner has been carried to the last point of perfection, and the infinite variety and beauty of these tasteful head-dresses may well amaze even the ladies themselves. No wonder the dear creatures fall in love with such charming Bonnets as may be procured at IRVINE'S. How they are ever to make a selection from so many beauties is the marvel. A large assortment of Cloaks at low prices.

MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO. SOlicit the attention of ladies to their millinery rooms, No. 7 Bond-st., where may be seen, at all times, a rich and complete assortment of hats, caps, and head-dresses. Especial exhibition of the latest styles on Thursday of every week during the season. Mourning goods on hand and made to order.

SUNDAY LEADER.

THE GREATEST STORY OUT!
OR THE
MOST THRILLING TALE EVER PUBLISHED,
SEE
THE SUNDAY LEADER
OF NOV. 16.

It tells of the
MYSTERIES OF HIGH LIFE,
OF
CRIME AND RETRIBUTION.
MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED.

This story is written by one of the most celebrated authors of the day.

It is a history of wrongs so grievous, treachery so base, crime so gigantic, agony so fearful, and murder so unnatural, that the blood curdles and the heart pauses as we read.

Scenes of thrilling interest, melting pathos, and soul-crushing distress, are here displayed in so artistic a manner and with such fidelity to nature, as to enchain the attention of every reader and cause the unbidden tear to start from every eye.

Don't miss this Number—
SUNDAY LEADER,
Nov. 16, 1856.
News dealers, send in your orders early!
PRICE THREE CENTS.
Office, No. 15 Beekman-st.

HIGH LIFE AND LOW LIFE;
LIGHTS AND SHADES.
A TALE OF MYSTERY!
MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED.
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A TALE OF MYSTERY!
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FOR THE
MOST THRILLING TALE EVER PUBLISHED,
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THE SUNDAY LEADER
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It tells of the
MYSTERIES OF HIGH LIFE,
OF
CRIME AND RETRIBUTION.
MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED.

This story is written by one of the most celebrated authors of the day.

It is a history of wrongs so grievous, treachery so base, crimes so gigantic, agony so fearful, and murder so unnatural, that the blood curdles and the heart pauses as we read.

Scenes of thrilling interest, melting pathos, and soul-crushing distress, are here displayed in so artistic a manner, and with such fidelity to nature, as to enchain the attention of every reader, and cause the unbidden tear to start from every eye.

Don't miss this Number—
SUNDAY LEADER,
Nov. 16, 1856.
News dealers, send in your orders early!
PRICE THREE CENTS.
Office No. 15 Beekman-st.

[illegible] ... until the final examination they [illegible] on a bail of $1,000 each.—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ...119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

[illegible] DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 30 Beekman-st.

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Guns and Powder Makers.

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Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand [illegible] C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, [illegible] South-st.

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Window and Plate Glass, French and English.

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☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Jane-street M. E. Church—Between Greenwich and 8th avs. Rev. C. L. FULLER, of Genesee Conference, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Rev. F. M. [illegible] and Mr. VINCENT, of this City, will address the Sabbath Schools of the Jane-st., 18th-st., and [illegible] M. E. Churches, in Jane-st., at 3 P. M. Rev. Bishop WAUGH, of Baltimore, will preside. Rev. JAMES PORTER, formerly of Boston, will preach at [illegible] o'clock in the EVENING.

☞ Dr. Van Doren's Institution for Treating the Chronic Diseases of Women.—The treatment is new and preëminently successful. Pamphlets on female maladies furnished gratuitously upon application. For the present the Institution occupies No. 25 East 27th-st., New-York. The Madison and 4th-av. cars and stages pass within a few doors.

J. L. VAN DOREN, M. D.

☞ General Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Union and Church Book Society.—A meeting will be held in Trinity Chapel on TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday,) the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of the above-named Institution, on which occasion addresses will be delivered by some of the bishops and clergy. All who feel an interest in the Christian education of the young are affectionately invited to attend.

☞ [illegible] M. E. Church, 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. SABBATH, 16th inst., Rev. JOHN F. [illegible] will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. a juvenile missionary meeting will be held, and addresses delivered by Rev. [illegible], missionary to India, and others. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN will preach in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.

☞ [illegible] First M. E. Church, John-st., between Nassau and William sts. Preaching next SABBATH, (morning and evening,) by Rev. CHARLES E. [illegible], a Christian Jew. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on Thanksgiving Day, the 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. The Jews and public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ "[illegible]" Church.—Rev. CHAS. B. [illegible] of Wisconsin will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, and Rev. [illegible] R. WYATT, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco, Cal., in the EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and [illegible]. Services 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ [illegible] Rev. [illegible], Assistant-Minister of St. [illegible] Church, will preach in the Church of the [illegible], between Essex and Norfolk, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. At 3 P. M. the Rev. Mr. [illegible]

☞ Reformed Dutch Church—Corner Broome and Greene sts. The pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will deliver the sixth of a course of sermons on Pilgrim's Progress, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Christian [illegible]. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ Duane-street M. E. Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Bishop WAUGH. At 3 P. M., Juvenile Missionary meeting. Addresses by Dr. DURBIN and Rev. Mr. CARROW, of South America. At 7 in the evening, preaching by Rev. RALPH PIERCE, Missionary to India. Seats free.

☞ There is no subject of so vast and momentous importance as the speedy appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ. Preaching on this great theme TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Union Buildings, No. [illegible] Bowery, by the Messenger. Seats free.

☞ The Assyrian Mission.—Rev. W. F. WILLIAMS, Missionary at Mosul, near ancient Nineveh, will give an account of the Assyrian Mission, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ North Presbyterian Church.—On and after TO-MORROW this Church will hold their religious services in the Lecture-room of their new Church, corner of [illegible]-av. and 31st-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

☞ Forsyth-street M. E. Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Bishop SIMPSON, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, R. M. HATFIELD. The evening sermon will be one of a series upon *Prominent Scripture Characters.*

☞ Washington Hall, Williamsburg.—Rev. JOHN [illegible], pastor of the Second Baptist Church, will preach at the above hall, corner 4th and South 7th-sts., on SABBATH EVENING. Service to commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Allen-Street Presbyterian Church.—Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., of this City, will preach the 6th sermon in the Course to the Young, now in progress, on SABBATH EVENING NEXT. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ Rev. A. H. Robinson will preach in the Olive Branch Baptist Church, on SABBATH MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING. He will preach, in the evening, particularly to the young. Services commence at 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Second-Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—SUNDAY MORNING, preaching by Rev. [illegible], of Brooklyn. Afternoon, Juvenile Missionary Exercises, addresses by Rev. Mr. GOON, of Kansas, DAVID TERRILL, Esq., of Brooklyn, and Rev. J. C. LYON.

☞ Rev. D. S. Burnet, late pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Cincinnati, having accepted the call of the Disciples' Church, in this City, will enter upon his labors TO-MORROW, and preach at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

☞ Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the [illegible]-av. Baptist Church TO-MORROW, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. In the evening the fourth sermon in the series to young men will be delivered.

☞ Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st. Rev. Dr. [illegible] will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock; Rev. [illegible] at 3 P. M., and Rev. W. H. MILBURN at 7½ P. M.

☞ Norfolk-street M. E. Church.—Rev. W. H. GOODE, D.D., Presiding Elder from Kansas, Nebraska Territory, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ A Discourse to Young Men will be delivered at the Washington-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. CHARLES SHELLING, Pastor. Seats free.

☞ Rev. John [illegible] will preach at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening.

☞ Preaching in the Northwest Presbyterian Church—[illegible], at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. CHAS. [illegible]; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. Dr. S. [illegible]

☞ Rev. Dr. Cheever will resume his Lectures on the *Life and Times of Jeremiah* TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Vale's Hall, No. [illegible] Bowery, SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., a lecture by G. VALE on the *Wonders of Astronomy*, to be followed by a debate on the *Accordance of Revelation with Nature.*

☞ Baptist Churches.—Shall rich or vain professors violate the commands of God by compelling their poor drivers to sit on their carriage box the best part of the Sabbath day?

POOR DRIVER.

☞ St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.—Bishop McILVAINE is engaged to preach in this Church on SUNDAY NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. [illegible], of Ohio, will preach in Willett-st. M. E. Church, TO-MORROW, at 10½, and Rev. D. D. LORE, Missionary at Buenos Ayres, S. A., at 7.

☞ Catholic Apostolic Church—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelic preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Bedford-street M. E. Church.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. [illegible]; 3 o'clock, by [illegible]; 7½ o'clock, by Bishop SIMPSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S FOURTH CONCERT.

SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at NIBLO'S SALOON. Mme. CORA DE WILHORST. Signor MORELLI.

M. THALBERG

will play his Fantasia on "Mosè" and "Masaniello," his "Barcarolle," and "Two Songs Without Words," by Mendelssohn.

NOTICE.

In consequence of numerous requests that Dollar Seats might likewise be had at the ticket offices during the day, the management (being desirous to spare no pains to afford the public at large every facility to hear Mr. Thalberg) begs to announce that for the two remaining Concerts, in addition to the $1 50 seats, a limited number of SEATS MAY LIKEWISE BE SECURED AT $1 EACH, the sale of which will commence on the day of each concert, while the sale of the $1 50 seats will invariably commence on the day previous.

THE PRICE OF RESERVED SEATS, therefore, will be $1 50 and $1 each, according to location. With both the $1 50 and the $1 tickets, will be given a check entitling the holder to a reserved seat.

The sale of the $1 50 seats for Saturday's Concert will commence at the two ticket offices on FRIDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 o'clock. On SATURDAY will be sold the $1 seats and the remaining $1 50 seats.

Up-Town Office........C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.
Down-Town Office....Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st.

Seats may likewise be had in the evening at the door.

MONDAY—ONLY CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18—The FIFTH CONCERT at Niblo's Saloon.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

MONDAY, NOV. 17.

THALBERG'S ONLY CONCERT.

Mme. C. D. WILHORST. Sig. MORELLI.

The programme will be the same as that presented at his first Concert in New-York.

RESERVED SEATS.

$1 50, and $1 tickets according to location. With both the $1 50 and $1 tickets will be given a check entitling the holder to a reserved seat.

THE SALE OF SEATS

will commence on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 9 o'clock, at MAX BRAUN'S Music Store, No. 216 Fulton-st., and at WM. W. ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 148 Atlantic-st., and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.

ORDER OF THE SALE.

On Saturday will be sold the $1 50 seats; on Monday, the $1 and the remaining $1 50 seats.

Seats likewise to be had at the door.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THALBERG'S CONCERT THIS EVENING.

EXTRA NOTICE.

This morning at 9 o'clock commences the sale of the ONE DOLLAR SEATS, and the remaining $1 50 seats at the two ticket-offices.

Persons who could not get admittance at the third concert can have their tickets exchanged this morning.

The sale of seats for Tuesday's Concert commences on Monday.

LADIES' GREAT FAIR.

GRAND CONCERT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, BY DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 15.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture—"Alexandro Stradella"..........Flotow.
2. Grand March, from "L'Etoile du Nord"...Meyerbeer.
3. Aria—"Scenes that are brightest,"Maritana.Wallace.
4. Polka—"Tiger"..................H. B. Dodworth.
5. Cavatina—"Casta Diva," "Norma"..........Pellina.
6. March du Sacre—"Prophet."..........Meyerbeer.

PART II.

7. Overture—"The Chase."..................Mehul.
8. Song—"We met by chance."..............Kucken.
9. Cavatina—"Nabucco".....................Verdi.
10. Quick Step—"Capt. Rogers".........A. Dodworth.
11. Song—"The harp that once thro' Tara's Halls"..Moore.
12. Medley—"The Shamrock."..................Schott.

A Concert will be given on every evening during the continuance of the Ladies' Fair.

A grand exhibition of Dissolving and Microscopic Views on every evening of Fair. Admission 25 cents.

N. B.—The "Tiger Polka" is now published by H. B. Dodworth, No. 493 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOURTEENTH-STREET.

FOURTH NIGHT OF THE LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1856,

LAST TIME

of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, in 4 acts

L'ETOILE DU NORD.

Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Madame BERTUCCA-MARETZEK,
Misses SIEDENBURG and PYNE,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, and
SOLETTI,

In the principal rôles.

Admission..ONE DOLLAR | Second Circle........50 cents
Secured Seats 50 cents extra | Amphitheatre.........25 cents

Seats may be secured at the Academy, or at Hall & Son's, 239 Broadway.

Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7½. Tickets 50 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, 1856,

Positively the last night but two of

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS

in the highly successful comic pantomime of

BLANCHE; OR, THE RIVAL FAIRIES,

as it must be withdrawn although in the very zenith of success, for the production of

OTHER NOVELTIES.

21ST NIGHT OF THESE GREAT ARTISTS,

Mlle. ROBERT......in the...FESTIVAL DANSANTE

The very laughable comic pantomime of

THE CONSCRIPT.

Antoine..........................as..........................Brac
Francois..........................as..........The Conscript
Jerome............................as..............Topey Turvy

Monday—Last night but one of BLANCHE.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS every evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MR. WALLACK TO-NIGHT AS SHYLOCK.

The public are respectfully informed that on to-night will be performed at this beautiful temple of the dramatic art, Shakespeare's play of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,

in which Mr. Wallack sustains his great character of Shylock, a personation in which he is admitted to be without an equal on the stage.

The company surrounding Mr. Wallack embraces Mr. Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Holland, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Allen, and many other popular and accomplished artists, presenting a combination of histrionic genius rarely to be seen.

The play will be followed by the pleasant afterpiece of

THE WITCH OF WINDERMERE,

in which Mr. Holland appears.

MONDAY—"Don Cæsar de Bazan."

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

SATURDAY—Last night of the two great favorites of the present season:

The splendid comedy of PRESENTED AT COURT,

And the American play of SELF,

cast with the best talent in the Union.

The production of an extraordinary novelty on Monday prevents the possibility of a repetition of the above very attractive and highly successful pieces after to-night. The public are, therefore, invited to take advantage of this—the last opportunity—of witnessing a rich dramatic treat.

Mr. Burton in three first-rate parts.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Davenport, Miss Polly Marshall, Mrs. C. Howard.

Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. T. Placide, Mrs. A. Parker, Mr. Mark Smith, Miss Fanny Browne, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. Setchell, &c.

GRAND EXHIBITION

at the Chinese Buildings,

No. 539 Broadway, (formerly Buckley's.)

Will open MONDAY, Nov. 17,

DONETTI'S

extraordinary performances

OF HIS LEARNED

MONKEYS, DOGS AND GOATS

in Dramatic Spectacles,

Circus Feats, Rope Dancing, &c., &c.

Magical Illuminated Dissolvendus of Moving Scenes and Pyric Fires.

Terminating with the Wonderful Ascent of the

DOG JOHN BULL,

Surrounded with Fire Works.

Open EVERY EVENING at 7, commencing at 8.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

Reserved Seats 50 cents.

An Afternoon Performance

on THANKSGIVING DAY and on SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.

NEW HALL,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.

From the great success of

DRED; OR THE DISMAL SWAMP,

It will be repeated all this week.

G. Swaine Buckley in the great character of.....Ole Tiff
R. Bishop Buckley in the funny part of..........Tom Tit
Miss C. Hiffert....................as....................Frisette

Mr. Percival, and the rest of the admired Troupe, in prominent characters.

Preceding which

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light.

BALL SEASON.

The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $750, including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 1 South-st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF GENERAL TOM THUMB in the character of TOM TIT, and VERY LAST PERFORMANCE OF "DRED!" SATURDAY, Nov. 15, 1856, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7 o'clock. "DRED." TOM TIT, Gen. TOM THUMB. One of the large SNAKES has nearly doubled his proportions, having on Saturday last swallowed 8 live pigs and 8 rabbits, in the presence of hundreds of visitors. The other large Snake is expected hourly to feed. Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Nov. 15, the entertainment will commence with the local Drama in 3 acts, of

WEALTH AND WORTH, OR, THE MECHANIC'S BRIDE.

To be followed by Berryman's [illegible] Pantomime of ASPHODEL, OR, THE ENCHANTED PEN.

The whole to conclude with the Comedietta of WILFUL MURDER.

DE VALENTINE.—THE WORLD-RENOWNED delineator of eccentric character and Yankee peculiarities, will commence a series of his laughable Parlor Entertainments, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17. Admission 25 cents. Open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

N. B.—Perham's Gift Tickets admit 2 persons each to these entertainments.

Office open all day.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THREE GRAND PICTURES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,

At WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,

No. 353 Broadway.

Admission, Twenty-five Cents.

Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LADIES' GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN.—A Grand Concert on every evening by DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND. Fair open at 12 o'clock M. on each day, and will continue open for ten days. Admission 25 cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS' ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

At the request of various Presidents and Superintendents of Railway Companies, we have delayed the issue of our November Number of the "Guide," in order that the changes which go into effect on the 3d of this month might be incorporated.

We could have published the "Guide" on the 1st of the month by simply publishing abstracts of departures, but we preferred to wait until we could give full and complete time-tables of the following roads, in which important changes are made:

Erie Railway.	Cleveland and Toledo Railway.
New-York Central Railway.	Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railway.
Hudson River Railway.	Michigan Central Railway.
Harlem Railway.	Michigan Southern Railway.
New-Haven Railway.	Naugatuck Railway.
New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railway.	Norwich and Worcester Railway.
Boston and Worcester Railway.	Providence and Worcester Railway.
Western Railway.	Petersburg Railway.
Great Western (Canada) Railway.	New-Haven and New-London Railway.
Cleveland and Erie Railway.	Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway.
Chicago and Rock Island Railway.	
Michigan Central Railway.	
Mobile and Ohio Railway.	

Together with important changes on over one hundred roads that have taken place since the issue of the October number of the Guide.

CONTENTS OF NOVEMBER NUMBER:

I.—MAP OF THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
II.—MAP OF THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
III.—MAP OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.
IV.—Over SIXTY MAPS of the PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS throughout the United States and Canadas.
V.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS. Illustrated.
VI.—BIOGRAPHY OF D. C. McCALLUM, Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, with portrait.
VII.—NOTES BY THE WAY; or, America by River and Rail. Continued.
VIII.—INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL: Comic Sketches—How to make Niagara Falls Useful as well as Beautiful—Ten Minutes in a Superintendent's Office—Running off the Track, &c.
IX.—INDEX TO DIVERGING ROUTES.
X.—INDEX OF NEARLY ONE THOUSAND OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES UPON THE RAILWAYS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
XI.—SAILING OF THE VARIOUS STEAMERS AND STEAMBOATS, to and from various ports of the United States and Europe.
XII.—A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES.
XIII.—NEW TIME TABLES, including changes to Nov. 3.
XIV.—A COMMERCIAL REGISTER of the Principal Houses and Firms in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, &c., &c. Names of the Principal Business Houses will be added from month to month, which addition alone will render the Guide invaluable to the business as well as the traveling community.

PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY MEN, together with much valuable information, will be given in each number of the Guide.

Price only 25 cents.

For sale by all the Booksellers, Periodical Dealers, and Newsmen, and upon all the Railway Cars throughout the United States and Canadas.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

WESTWARD EMPIRE.

BY REV. DR. MAGOON.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ROME.

BEMENT'S POULTRY BOOK.

HARPER & BROTHERS,

Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)

PUBLISH THIS MORNING:

I.

MAGOON'S WESTWARD EMPIRE. Westward Empire; or, the Great Drama of Human Progress. By Rev. E. L. MAGOON, Author of "Proverbs for the People," "Republican Christianity," "Orators of the American Revolution," "Living Orators in America," &c., &c., 12mo, Muslin, $1.

By a natural movement, in not one of its great elements has Civilization gone Eastward an inch since authentic history began. To demonstrate this simple and comprehensive fact is the motive of the following work, and all the great leading events of time are the means employed. Berkely has suggested a grand outline in his significant stanza, but neither he nor any other has hitherto attempted to define the acts and portray the connecting scenes which constitute the one great drama of human progress.—*Extract from Author's Introduction.*

II.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ROME.—By JOHN BONNER—Uniform with "A Child's History of the United States," by the same Author. Richly Illustrated, 2 vols. 16mo, Muslin, $1.

The reputation acquired by Mr. Bonner in his "Child's History of the United States," as a lively and agreeable narrator, will suffer no diminution from this new production of his pen. He has brought the authentic history of ancient Rome within the comprehension of juvenile readers, while the force and animation of his style, and his lucid representation of events, present strong attractions to those of a more mature age. His work is founded on a critical study of the researches of the great modern writers on the subject, as Niebuhr and Sir Cornwall Lewes, and embodies their most important results in a popular form. The poetic legends which have entered largely into most histories of Rome are fully recognized as of fabulous origin, but are related at length in several introductory chapters. After reaching the period of genuine history, the narrative sets forth the course of Roman affairs until the downfall of the empire in a manner characterized no less by accuracy than by vivacity.

III.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress. Can do children's dresses; understands shirt making and all kinds of family sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR [illegible] porter, by one who can furnish excellent [illegible] as to character and capacity, from his [illegible] employers and others. Address E. K., office of this paper.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION wanted in this City, by a Swedish lady, fully competent to take entire charge of a house. Please address, giving name and residence, WILLIAM, [illegible]

GOVERNESS—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as Resident Governess in a private family; has had experience as a teacher, and is accomplished in Music, French and Drawing. Best of references given and required. Address F. M., this office.

ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN amateur, in some Church in Brooklyn or New-York. Address A. B. C., Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, to take the full charge of the books in a plumbing and gas-fitting establishment. The best of references will be expected. Apply to E. DOWLER, corner of [illegible]-av. and 22d-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress; must be a Protestant accustomed to the care of children, with unexceptionable references. Apply, from 10 to 12, at No. 19 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, one about 25 years old, with a small family; one that has some use of tools. Inquire at No. [illegible]-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WATCH-MAKERS FOR the South. Must have good references. READ, TAYLOR & CO., No. 8 Maiden-lane.

300—AGENTS WANTED—IN A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE business. No risk. Full particulars with a sample of the article will be sent on receipt of four stamps. Address F. B. OLIVERS, New-York.

OTIS LIGHTNING ROD CO., No. 346 BROADWAY.—Wanted, agents to sell rights of Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors. $500 security required. Rare inducements offered.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS TWO OR three leisure hours each day, wishes to employ that time in teaching in a private family in this City. Is a graduate, and can teach English or the Classics. References furnished. Address J. W., Times Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN A CLASSICAL school, in this City. Address RECTOR, Union-square Post-Office, stating qualifications, salary expected, &c.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

EMPLOYERS WISHING FOR GOOD servants can be suited at the Scotch Intelligence Office, No. 87 Cedar-st., near Broadway. Girls with good references now waiting. Also, male servants, such as gardeners, coachmen, porters, &c.

THERE ARE SOME VERY GOOD SERVANT girls at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual soirees will be given.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his Academies.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET WEST OF BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRUAUD'S classes are now open for the season, pupils can commence at any time. On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ AFTERNOON, for young ladies and masters. Monthly soirées as usual, exclusively for parents and pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 56 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 132 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Days in New-York, Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays, at 8½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7½ P. M. Brooklyn, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3½ P. M. Schools and Private Classes attended in both cities. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—NEW CLASSES ON MONDAY AND SATURDAY.—In consequence of the great number of pupils entering, and to attend properly to all who may apply, arrangements have been made to form classes for children on Mondays, at 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. Commencing on SATURDAY, Nov. 22. Early application is earnestly requested.

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions for sale only at No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., near Grace Church, No. 50 Chambers-st., and No. 53 Ann-st.

Second edition now ready.

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. PHELAN, just published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price, $1. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price at No. 53 Ann-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS old, sound and reliable; [illegible] good under the saddle; the owner [illegible] Inquire of Mr. EVANS, No. [illegible] Broadway, or at H. H. LYON'S stable, [illegible]

WANTED—A TWO-HORSE WAGON, SUITABLE for Farm work. Apply to JAMES [illegible], No. [illegible] Second-st., New-York.

BREAD!—DON'T GRUMBLE ABOUT SIZE; GO to your old friend HOLMES, No. [illegible] 3d-av., corner of [illegible]-st. He is selling 28 oz. for one shilling. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] & CO.—NOS. [illegible] THIS (Saturday) [illegible] oil-paintings, Carrara and Parian marble [illegible] Roman vases, pedestals, articles [illegible]. To be sold as above, at their [illegible] entire importation of the above styles of [illegible] a late shipment from Naples and Genoa. [illegible] contains a rare and very large assortment [illegible] and French pictures; Rosalie and elegant [illegible] gilt-framed paintings, Parian and Carrara [illegible] brackets, pedestals, Hebe vases, Bohemian, Terra Cotta and French China ornaments, beautifully painted, gilded and enameled, articles in ormolu [illegible] bronze, French bronzes in groups, statues and figures, [illegible] Bohemian glassware, antique goblets, [illegible].

Also, [illegible] bronze, new styles, [illegible] figures, representing the [illegible] Group, Death of Harold, Group of Stags, [illegible] eagle, swan, African and Indian statuettes.

Also, a number of superb oil-paintings, in richly-carved [illegible] great value, large French plate parlor and oval [illegible] silver-plated goods, new and elegant designs, [illegible] dressing-cases, card-receivers, pitchers, [illegible] covered dishes, tureens, liqueurs, sugar-[illegible].

The above goods will be on exhibition two days before [illegible] and will be found well worthy the attention of [illegible] and dealers generally.

N. B.—Every article sold without reserve.

EDWARD B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

B[illegible] FRANKLIN, PETRI & CO., TRADE [illegible] of furniture, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, [illegible] mattresses, rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, [illegible] China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, table [illegible] fancy goods, &c.—FRANKLIN, PETRI & CO. will sell THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., large stock of superior cabinet-made furniture to close an estate. Terms, purchases of $100 to $250, 30 days; $250 to $350, 60 days, over $350, 90 days' credit, for approved paper. Also, 10 rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, by City makers. Also, a large quantity of fancy goods, &c. Descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

P. P. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

H[illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. [illegible] P. WILKINS will sell at auction, on [illegible], Nov. [illegible], 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] by order of the administrators of the estate of [illegible], deceased, the entire furniture contained [illegible] consisting, in part, of parlor suites in [illegible] and hair cloth, divans and chairs in brocatel, damask, and lace curtains, chandeliers, chamber furniture, China, glassware, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS MORNING, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] as follows: I will sell [illegible] stock of rosewood and other furniture, by catalogue. In addition to regular variety many extra articles fully described in catalogue, (to which I refer,) after which a rich collection of ladies' and gentlemen's gold ornaments, gold watches, &c. (on exhibition in case.) Also, [illegible] and mirrors. After which, an extra stock and quantity of Havana cigars. N. B.—Storekeepers will attend, as bargains are assured.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and rubbers at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 17, at [illegible] o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade, without reserve, for cash.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.—A FINE INvoice to be sold by H. H. LEEDS & Co., No. 23 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock THIS MORNING, (Saturday, 15th.)

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, in [illegible]-st., near Hudson-st., consisting of parlor suites, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c. A good chance for housekeepers. Terms cash.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BRUNSWICK CITY, GEORGIA.—SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF BUILDING LOTS.—The proprietors of the city of Brunswick hereby give notice, that a peremptory sale of 300 eligible building lots will take place, by public auction, at the Oglethorpe Hotel, in said city, on THURSDAY, Nov. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M. Sale positive to the highest bidder. Terms, 10 per cent. cash, on the day of sale; balance in annual payments of [illegible] per cent., secured, with interest, on the property. Warrantee deeds given; title perfect.

The port and city of Brunswick hold out commercial and maritime advantages superior to those possessed by any other south of the Chesapeake Bay. The climate is healthy at all seasons. At the last session of Congress, the House of Representatives passed a bill providing for the establishment of a Naval Depôt in the harbor of Brunswick. The bill reached the Senate on one of the last days of the session, and too late for action; it was made the special order of the day for the second Monday in December next.

The Brunswick and Florida Railroad is now transporting freight and passengers from Brunswick to the Satilla River. The work is in steady progress westward—the whole line being under contract to Thomasville, and thence to the Florida line.

Further particulars may be had at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, or of Col. CHARLES L. SCHLATTER, [illegible] [illegible].

FOR [illegible] [illegible] suitable for a [illegible] purpose. On the Bronx River, [illegible] Hall, at Tuckahoe Depôt, on the Harlem [illegible] acres of land, three houses, [illegible] barn, &c. The factory is [illegible] adjoining, a one-story building [illegible] perfect order. The factory and [illegible] of D. HOLMAN, No. [illegible].

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE, BARN, AND wagon-house, and plenty of water and all kinds of fruits on [illegible] lots of ground, or will sell all together, [illegible] lots and three houses and two wagon-houses, or exchange for City or Brooklyn property, that must be clear of incumbrance; this property is in a good neighborhood and healthy, and about four miles from Williamsburg ferry, and five minutes' walk to the Railroad depôt at Newtown, Long Island. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 28 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

$2,000.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-class house, situated in West 31st-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] avs.; has all modern improvements complete and in perfect order; three stories, basement and counter-cellar, with high stoop; $3,000 cash; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF [illegible]-st., near 4th-av., an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, No. [illegible], now ready to be occupied, built in the most substantial and artistic style, with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 130 East [illegible]-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—No. 25 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Lot runs through to 4th-st.; small stable on rear; baths, water-closet, gas, range, &c. No incumbrance; large portion can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 20 Dey-st. of CHAS. PARKER, or CHARLES WRIGHT, No. [illegible] 4th-st. Lowest price, $8,000.

FOR SALE—BANKS OF THE HUDSON, YONkers; residence on Warburton-av. House contains hot and cold water, gas, furnace and range, and is within three minutes' walk of Glenwood Depôt. Apply to S. JONES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO GARDENERS WITH SMALL means.—A neat cottage house, with 6 acres rich land, [illegible] miles from the Williamsburg ferries, will be sold cheap on terms to suit. The value of the property will double in a few years. Apply to E. HANFORD, 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH CORNER OF MADison and Montgomery sts. For information, apply to WM. A. WALKER, No. 182 South-st., WM. F. WESTCOTT, No. [illegible] South-st., or GEORGE H. STONE, No. [illegible] Monroe-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—SEVERAL very desirable country seats on the banks of the Hudson, one of 34 acres at Tarrytown; a great bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A HOUSE WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements for $400; hot and cold water all through; baths, gas, range, &c. House in complete order; the cheapest house in New-York. Inquire of D. DORITY on the premises, No. 38 West 46th-st., or No. 8 Cortland-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE SECOND FLOOR and back basement; only one family in the house, no children, located near Abingdon-square. A gentleman and son would board the rent out. A good chance for an economical couple. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 69 Broadway, room No. 12.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A well finished brown-stone front English basement house, on the north side of East 36th-st., five doors west from Lexington-av.

FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY house, replete with the modern conveniences, No. 125 [illegible]-st.; recently painted, and put in order throughout; rent $600 per annum. Apply to R. S. BUYDAM, No. 199 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—TO PROVISION DEALERS, A BUILDing erected expressly for the packing and smoking business; will be ready for occupancy about the middle of December. Inquire of J. F. COOK, No. 310 Washington-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 61 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, is in excellent order. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. B. POST, No. 69 Waverly-place, between 9 and 12 M.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. 120 Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A TEN YEARS' LEASE OF PREmises No. 90 Thompson-st., consisting of three floors and basement 25x100 ft., with excellent side, front and rear lights, with water-closets and Croton water in the building. Also a 10-horse power engine and boiler with shafting. Also, store No. [illegible] Broadway; for full particulars inquire on the same.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to S. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

A LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE IN diseases of females, is anxious to communicate [illegible] of great importance to suffering females, (free of charge.) Call upon or address Mrs. H. PARMENTER, No. [illegible] Rivington-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES [illegible]
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at [illegible] per £.
Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed.

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. [illegible] Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	T. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord.
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Oct. 16, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock from one million two hundred thousand ($1,200,000), to one million eight hundred thousand ($1,800,000), the present stockholders are hereby notified that an installment of fifty per cent. will be required to be paid on the sixth day of January, 1857; and the balance of fifty per cent. on the sixth day of February 1857, with interest from the sixth day of January, 1857.

Books of subscription will be opened at the Bank on the tenth day of November next.

THOMAS TILESTON, President.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

$120,000 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. Co., payable at the Bank of the Republic. The subscribers offer for sale the above securities, which are a first lien on 42 miles of the Road, fifteen of which are in operation, and would call the attention of capitalists to the same as a first-class investment. The Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, 1862.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 8, 1856.—The MOHAWK BANK OF SCHENECTADY has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1856.—The MEDINA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 4, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

[illegible]'55-1awly8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

d23,'54-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1856.—The MOHAWK RIVER BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the MERCHANT'S BANK of Albany as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1856.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, JAMES BARNES, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of JAMES VAN NOSTRAND, Esq., resigned on account of continued ill health.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. —NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1856.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held this day, a dividend of fifteen per cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th inst.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURance Company have removed their office to the Bank of Commerce Building, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office, where they are prepared to continue the business of Life Insurance with improved facilities. Endowments, &c., granted on most favorable terms.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURance Company have removed their office to the Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c. and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 73 Chambers-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Buildings.)

BLANK BOOKS AT WHOLESALE—INcluding pass books, memorandums, copy books, bill books, note books, &c. ELLIS & SLOTE, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

PRINTING.

BURROUGHS' STEAM PRINTING OFFICE' No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his customers and the public that he now gives his personal attention to all orders for Job Printing. He has no connection or interest in any other printing office than his old establishment, No. 113 Fulton-st., where he has been located for the past 15 years.

W. L. BURROUGHS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH [illegible] NOKES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, [illegible] Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRKLAND & CO., Bankers, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

[illegible]

A new edition of [illegible]

[illegible] beautifully illustrated, and describes the [illegible] of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains [illegible] instructions for the perfect restoration of those [illegible] prevented by impediments from entering [illegible] marriage state, with observations on the dreadful [illegible] abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrated [illegible] results of chemical tests and examination [illegible] by the Patentee's newly-constructed [illegible], with powerful lenses, also instructions for [illegible] treatment and cure of every stage and form of [illegible] disorders which, unfortunately, the English [illegible] treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post [illegible] to any address.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., [illegible] from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

[illegible]

The original and genuine article! As a Spring and Fall [illegible] of the blood, and general tonic for the system, it [illegible] unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it determines and carries off the products of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists generally.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. Ward as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. Ward hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful Specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may in a few hours enjoy the pleasures of life and feel that "Richard is himself again." Unfortunates' Friend, price, $1. Office No. 50 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 8 daily. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of the ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531 Post-Office, New-York City.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number; and beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed, it is a villainous humbug.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for this complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 278 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible] edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 63 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET—May be consulted privately, on delicate diseases. Dr. C. has had greater experience in this class of complaints than any medical man in New-York. His treatment is both safe and simple, and all suffering from old chronic complaints, would do well to call on him without delay. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed in all cases undertaken.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 10 Duane-st., Chatham Bank Building, may be consulted with confidence on certain diseases. The victims of quackery may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Recent diseases cured in a few days. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness treated on scientific principles. N. B.—The most honorable secrecy observed, and charges extremely moderate.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c.; Office, No. [illegible] Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 5 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an immediate cure is obtained. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. Fee [illegible] by letter, address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

HEARING FOR THE DEAF.—ALL DEAF persons are invited to make use of the Patented Acoustic Articles. For particulars of which see the *Scientific American* of Nov. 10. E. G. HYDE, No. 11 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and South-west, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M. for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M. for Dunkirk; Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at [illegible] P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for [illegible] and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.

10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.

5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:15 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see Public [illegible].

[illegible], Providence.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST [illegible] JERSEY CITY—[illegible]

[illegible]

J. W. WOODRUFF, [illegible].

FLUSHING RAILROAD—[illegible] Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and [illegible] A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CAST-IRON SCREW-JOINTED PIPES, FOR WATER, STEAM OR GAS—CHEAPER THAN WROUGHT IRON OR LEAD, AND MORE DURABLE. Of 1½ and 2 inches diameter.

CERTIFICATE OF THOS. DAVISON, ESQ., ENGINEER.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1856.

To the Warner Foundry Machine Company of Hunter's Point, L. I.

GENTLEMEN: I have tested with hydraulic pressure the Cast-iron Screw-jointed Pipes manufactured at your Foundry. They stood a pressure of 1,800, 2,100, and 2,150 pounds per square inch. This is very much more pressure than will be required for ordinary steam-heating or steam connections, or for any purposes where water-pipes are used.

I would also say, that for conveying water or gas under ground, Cast-iron Pipes are preferable to Wrought, as they are not so liable to corrode in the same period of use.

Yours respectfully, THOS. DAVISON.

For sale at the Warner Foundry Co.'s Warehouse, No. 248 Water-st., New-York, by CHAS. J. SHEPARD.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:

ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.

SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.

SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.

ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.

Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.

STRONG & SMITH, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.—

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.
	ALSO,		
Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Blasting Fuse,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.
	ALSO,		
Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,		Fink's Crucibles,
Lard Oils,	German Steel,		Hardware Paper,
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,		Manila Paper,
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,		Bellows Pipes,
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,		Bellows Nails.

For sale at low rates by DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VERtical tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having [illegible] 4-feet tubes, to 30 inches diameter, having 61 6-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. York.

LINEN AND TOW MACHINERY FOR SALE.—A large lot of preparing, wet and dry spinning, twisting and finishing. For particulars, apply to A. E. POWERS, Lansingburg, Rens. Co., N. Y.

WOOD SCREWS AND SCREW BOLTS—All sizes, suitable for machinery, ships and buildings, are kept on hand, and made by E. S. PLACE, Shipsmith, No. 250 South-st. and No. 499 Water-st.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawana and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 30
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 30
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 75
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 75
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	3 65

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

PEACH ORCHARD COAL, LANDING, OF the first quality, shipped in dry order, egg and stove sizes, and will be sold at the lowest market rate. A deduction of 50 cents per ton from the yard price, if taken direct from the boat. Also, for sale, Lehigh, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel coals. HENRY REEVE, Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor Jane and West sts.

COAL—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 177 Barrington-av., cor. 23d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 [illegible]-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

THE BLONDIN PATENT PAINT, FREE from smell, drying immediately, durable in color and equal in all respects to the best paint in use, is for sale by HALL & CORNELL, agents for the Blondin Chemical and Paint Company, No. 132 Maiden-lane.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York	Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston	Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Dec. 10.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG....Saturday, 15th November, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK...Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW...Saturday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on MONDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin	75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship BALTIC, JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

STEAM FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, Captain A. TACK, will leave for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—In First Cabin, $75; in Second Cabin, $50; in Steerage, $30.

For Freight or Passage apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

THE STEAMER FULTON, FOR SOUTHAMPTON and Havre, is unavoidably detained, and will not sail until MONDAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TEXAS, (1,800 tons,) will sail from foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, Including Isthmus Transit.		TO SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.	
First Cabin	$175	First Cabin	$75
Second Cabin	150	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	75	Steerage	30

For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—THE STEAMER TEXAS will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from foot of Beach-st., North River, instead of 24th inst., as advertised.

CHARLES MORGAN & SON, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the Great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed the above, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 19.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. SANFORD & TABB, No. 51 Greene-st., New-York.

LOW FOR CASH—TWENTY-ONE LONG SETtees, with rail backs; 1 centre table, 2 desks, 4 rostrums, all handsomely painted and suitable for schools, club and society rooms.

JAMES P. ISAACS, Nos. 111 and 113 West 11th-st.

FURNITURE WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase say from $10 to $1,500 worth of household furniture, of a medium quality. Any party about breaking up housekeeping can find a cash customer by addressing a line to FURNITURE, *Times* Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD 86 Canal-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR late warehouse being destroyed by fire, the undersigned have removed their office to No. 34 Murray, corner of Church-st., up stairs.

HALSTED, BROKAW & CO.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor Place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—[illegible] [illegible] ANDERSON, against CORNELIUS S. BARNES [illegible].—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint [illegible] which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City [illegible] of New-York [illegible] a copy of your [illegible] the said complaint [illegible] within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and [illegible] dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1856, on one thousand [illegible] and seventy-seven cents, and from the [illegible] 1856, on one thousand three hundred and [illegible] ninety-five cents, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1856. [illegible] A. ADAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Oct. [illegible], 1856. [illegible] A. ADAMS, o[illegible]-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—PATRICK [illegible], Plaintiff, against MARTIN RAFFERTY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the above entitled Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Wyckoff's Building, at the Southwest corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents with interest from the [illegible] day of September, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, September [illegible], 1856. FRANCIS BYRNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed with said Clerk on the first day of October, 1856. F. BYRNE, Att'y for Plaintiff. o13-1aw6wS*

SUPREME COURT—JOHN COMPTON against FERDINAND SUYDAM, FRANCIS F. [illegible] SAMUEL SUYDAM.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] with interest from the 21st day of September, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1856. [illegible] TREADWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. [illegible] Broadway.

The said complaint was filed at the place aforesaid, on the 14th day of November, 1856. n15-1aw6wS*

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to MOSES TAGGART, Administrator, at his office in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 20, 1856.

MOSES TAGGART, Administrator.
ADALINE M. HURLBURT, Administratrix.
s27-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL W. SCUDDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of IRA PEREGO, No. 61 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of May next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1856.

CATHARINE H. SCUDDER, Administratrix.
o11-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER JARVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to MARY B. JARVIS, at the store of JOHN TRYON, No. [illegible] Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 16, 1856.

MARY B. JARVIS, Administratrix.
my17-1aw6mS C. F. COLES, [illegible].

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. KAUTH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. [illegible] Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 17, 1856.

o18-1aw6mS* PETER KAUTH, Administrator.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MINIATURES ON JEWELRY.—THE ATTENtion of the American public is respectfully invited to LOUIS SCHNEIDER'S miniature [illegible] type likenesses. They may be seen at No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 12, and are not only exquisitely beautiful, the [illegible] being burnt into a metallic [illegible], are [illegible] absolutely indestructible and [illegible] or any known agency.

The application of [illegible] brooches, bracelets, watches, [illegible] on minute intricacies, is now very [illegible] and sentiment not only ideal [illegible] for miniatures, combining a most [illegible] the intrinsic and [illegible] and constituting a novel and appropriate [illegible] or convenient mementos of departed or distant friends.

The subscriber, (who will be most happy to show specimens of this charming novelty in the [illegible]) to ladies or gentlemen who may honor him with a visit, has secured the services of the most talented painters of Paris and Geneva, and upon delivery of a [illegible] type with verbal description of color and [illegible], is in a position to execute any order [illegible] without loss of time. L. SCHNEIDER, Agent for Mr. [illegible] Geneva watches and jewelry, No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 12.

WATCHES—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The subscriber, who has been in business in Wall-st. for 16 years past, is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at wholesale and retail, at the following usual prices:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, four hole jeweled [illegible]
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled [illegible]
Fine Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Levers [illegible]

And, also, all kinds of English Patent Lever and Duplex Watches, made by Cooper, Johnson, M. J. Tobias, Beesley, Harrison, and all other celebrated makers, very low. Also, the celebrated Levers and Chronometers made by Jules Jurgensen of Copenhagen, [illegible] best timekeepers in the world. Also, English and [illegible] Pocket Chronometers and Magic Watches; [illegible] which wind up and set the hands without a key; beautiful Enameled and Diamond Watches for ladies; Independent Second and Quarter-Second Watches, for timing horses, and all other styles of Watches, Gold and Silver, at less than usual prices. Watches [illegible] exchanged. All Watches warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT of the celebrated ALEXANDRE ORGANS, NO. 51 DEY-ST.

A full assortment of these instruments are offered for sale, on the most favorable terms of the trade, by A. BERNARD.

Also, Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST. Warranted in every respect. For sale and to hire.

T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE AT $240—PRICE $[illegible]—Only 8 days old. Owner going somewhere, but has not yet decided where. Has no further use for the piano, as it was made to sell. Can be seen at Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 369 Broadway, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M., where can be seen 25 other pianos, and a large assortment of [illegible] Prince's, and other Melodeons, all of which are for sale on the most reasonable terms. Pianos and melodeons to let.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. —Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch [illegible], which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—ONE ÆOLIAN PIANO, MADE BY T. Gilbert, in good order, which cost $400, for $175; rosewood second-hand pianos, $130, $150 and $160; two French harmoniums and several melodeons, in perfect order, for only $65 each. New pianos, melodeons and harmoniums, and piano stools, at low prices.

S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—The best of Boston and New-York Pianos cheap for cash or good notes, or will be rented and rent applied if purchased; second-hand Pianos, $25, $50, $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, and $150. [illegible] BERRY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODern improved piano, with or without action, Manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Salesroom No. 405 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange.

CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SEVERAL CHEAP SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES in excellent condition for sale or to hire. Also, a fine assortment of superior new Pianos for sale at G. BERGQUIST'S Piano-warerooms, No. [illegible] 14th-st.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, PROFESSOR OF the Guitar, No. 10 Waverley-place, is sole agent for the sale of MARTIN'S justly celebrated Guitars.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

[illegible] CITY.

[illegible] occurred on board the [illegible] boat Josephine, on Wednesday, [illegible] trip from the Island. A [illegible] and shoulder hitter amused himself [illegible] the passengers, compelling some of them [illegible] at the bar, and kicking and maltreating [illegible]. In course of time he became more [illegible] a poor Chinese lad, twisted his hair [illegible] eyeballs started from their sockets and blood [illegible] from his mouth and ears. There was something so [illegible] in the familiar way he did this, that a German sailor who happened to be on board remonstrated [illegible]. He—the sailor—received his reward [illegible] a frightful thrashing, and two black eyes. The [illegible] was, of course, triumphant, and continued his merry amusements until the boat touched the New-York dock. Here the passengers interfered; a policeman was procured and the blackguard given [illegible]. It is too much to expect that such a bully will be punished.

During all these merry proceedings the crew of the [illegible] gathered round the hero, and with great [illegible] his manly operations. Not a hand was [illegible] to protect the passengers. On the contrary, when one gentleman who had been assaulted appealed to the Captain, that dignified functionary desired him to go to a place not usually mentioned to ears polite and slammed the door in his face.

Police Review in the Park by the Mayors of New-York and Philadelphia.

Yesterday afternoon the Police of the Third Ward, Captain Hopkins, of the Eighth Ward, Captain [illegible], of the Fourteenth Ward, Captain Kissner, and of the Fifteenth Ward, Captain Dilks, were reviewed, in front of the City Hall, by Mayor Wood and Richard Vaux, Esq., Mayor of Philadelphia, who is now on a visit to this City. The review was undertaken as a compliment to the latter gentleman. Sergeant-Major Wilkins was in command. Dodworth's First Band played numerous airs in their usual attractive style. A very large crowd was, of course, collected. Around the Mayor we noticed many of our City officials. Charles W. Carrigan, Esq., Register of Wills at Philadelphia, was also present.

The exercises of the Police were performed in good style and elicited frequent commendations. Subsequently the officers of each Ward were introduced by Mayor Wood to Mayor Vaux, and after the latter had inspected the paintings in the Mayor's room, the Eighth Ward Police went through a course of musket exercise which did them great credit.

The Arrest of Lieut. O'Keefe—Examination before Judge Capron.

The examination of Lieut. Joseph O'Keefe, of the Thirteenth Ward Police, whose arrest on a charge of assault and battery on the person of Mr. Edward Falconer, President of the East River Temperance Society, we noticed yesterday, took place yesterday before City Judge Capron, at his private office. A number of witnesses were examined. The evidence for the prosecution was substantially the same as that given in Mr. Falconer's affidavit.

For the defence, an attempt was made to show that the accused had acted only in accordance with the statute relative to public gatherings blocking up the public thoroughfares.

The Judge quoted from the law in question, and held that the Lieutenant had exceeded his duties, and used unnecessary harshness in making the arrest. He therefore ordered him to find bail to answer in the sum of $500. The necessary bonds were furnished, and thus the case goes before the Grand Jury.

How City Prisoners are Treated.

Yorkville, Friday, Nov. 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of this morning appears an article under the above heading, taken from the New-York Dispatch. After giving a graphic account of the treatment experienced by a wretched female, who had been *run over in the streets, and then left in the cellar of a Police Station-house to die*, he adverts to the case of a young man who, about a year since, was confined, while in a state of intoxication, in the cell with several other prisoners, and in the morning was found *dead*—his death having been produced (as found by the Coroner's Jury) by kicks inflicted upon him by his fellow-prisoners. "The Jury censured the custom of putting more than one inebriate into a cell," and the *Dispatch* exclaims, "What good has that done?" But very recently I sent you an account of a prisoner having been *buried alive* on Blackwell's Island, and I sent you the name of the Governor who found him in that condition, and who, to his credit, caused him to be promptly *exhumed*. Well, what good has that done? None at all—absolutely none. [illegible] of all the papers published in this City did [illegible] a notice of this matter, and that was contained [illegible] communication from a prisoner on the Island. What is the reason of this? Why will not the City Press insist upon the Board of Governors making inquiry into this matter? They have held two meetings since my first statement was published in your paper. *Is burying alive the only torture inflicted on the Island?*

HUMANITAS.

River thieves never were plentier. They [illegible] ships and steal ropes, marling-spikes and anything they can lay hands on. They lie around the Wallabout Bay and steal home-sick recruits from the North Carolina. They hang around the slips where West Indiamen are unloading, and steal the boxes of sugar that are accidentally tipped over the side, when the mates are not watching. They lay in tons of pig iron (fishing it out by night) that dishonest stevedores have tumbled overboard when unobserved. The wonder is that they do not steal the ferry-boats from their moorings, the wharf-logs from their embedments and the eye-teeth of the night watch out of their sleepy heads, to sell to the dentists.

A company of officers, deputed by the U. S. Navy Department at Washington, descended in the *Nautilus*, off Glen Cove, Thursday. While under water they hitched on a block of stone weighing 5 tons and containing 68 cubic feet, returning with it to the surface in four minutes 30 seconds. After moving through the water about 80 feet, they descended again, deposited the stone, and returned to the surface, having been in the bell 9 minutes 37 seconds. The machine promises to be a valuable assistant to parties having stone walls to lay or heavy treasures to recover under water.

Mr. Erastus Brooks was not so far cast down by his late defeat but that on Thursday last he sought a lower deep. The place chosen was just below Hell-Gate. By aid of Major Sears' Nautilus he went down in 33 feet water. Whether St. Peter is there on such Know-Nothings we don't know, but for some reason he could not get in, and in seven minutes was back again "with a bounce." In the *Express*, of yesterday, describing how it felt, he naively and elegantly says, "A heavy sensation is experienced as one goes down, and principally acts upon the ear."

The ladies of the Five Points' Mission invite gifts from the public to help make up a good Thanksgiving dinner for the Five Pointers. If possible, they say, send your contributions on Monday or Tuesday. Uncooked provision should be sent on Tuesday afternoon, or *very early* on Wednesday morning. Let your name and residence be plainly marked upon what is sent. Direct to Rev. N. Mead, Five Points' Mission, site of the Old Brewery. [illegible] are invited to visit the Mission on that day. [illegible] exercises will commence at 3 P. M.; supper at [illegible] distribution of books, toys, &c., at 7½; and all [illegible] at 9.

The fate of the Crystal Palace is not yet decided. The Aldermen's Committee has had one meeting this week to talk matters over and hear the testimony of two or three parties who own lots in the vicinity of the Palace, on the question whether the Palace is or is not a damage to the property about it. We hope nothing will be done to prejudice the chances of the American Institute for getting possession of this famous building, so far at least as to hold its Annual Fair there.

We should always go abroad to get the news. Boston's Medical World thus itemizes: "It is said that the Health Officer of New-York will receive for the three Summer months this year, directly and indirectly, fees to the amount of $100,000." And we may add that the enterprising gentleman who first made this discovery dines daily on roast unicorn, and has for his noon lunch a tasty plate of soup concocted [illegible] three black crows.

[illegible] much is a Harbor-Master's berth [illegible] how much more is it worth to a man of [illegible] to a practical partisan? [illegible] they had no perquisites to pay [illegible] they would [illegible] and fatter purses.

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, rector, acknowledges the receipt of [illegible] donations for St. [illegible]

[illegible] Anne-street to the Dead House. The parish now owns, free from debt, the building site, which comprises four lots in Twenty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

John Spagnani, Esq., a native of Italy, has started in this polyglot City a "Latin-English Bilingual Periodical"—one page English, the next its Latin translation. We take it (having subscribed) that it is a labor of love—for the classics on the part of the editor. On politics, religion and the United States Senatorship it is neutral.

The Young Men's Christian Union of Troy, have engaged Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst College, the distinguished Geologist, for a course of four lectures on Geology, &c., at Athenæum Hall.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Isaac O. Barker, President, in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, accompany[illegible] that the Common Council refrain from extending the exterior lines of East-River piers until the Harbor Commissioners shall have reported to the Legislature. The communication was as follows:

EAST RIVER WATER LINE.

Office of the Harbor Commissioners, No. 80 Broadway, Nov. 12, 1856.

The Harbor Commissioners have had brought to their notice an ordinance which they are informed has passed the Board of Councilmen, and is now before the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the extension of the City several hundred feet into the East River, between Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth streets. In the opinion of the Commissioners the proposed extension will injure the navigation of the East River, and affect, unfavorably, the commercial interests of that part of the City by the occupation of the water room which should be reserved for the construction of docks, and the accommodation of vessels. The area proposed to be filled comprises three and a half millions of cubic yards, and embraces the whole of the space between Fourteenth and Eighty-sixth streets, which can be appropriated for piers and business.

The undue extension of the bulkhead between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets precludes the erection of piers between those streets. If the ordinance now before the Board of Aldermen shall be adopted, no piers can be erected in front of the proposed line without serious and irreparable injury to the navigation of the river. From Thirty-eighth to Eighty-sixth street, owing to the narrow channel-way between New-York and Blackwell's Island, and abrupt descent of the shores into 40 to 60 feet water, only a bulkhead is admissible, so that for nearly four miles, or from Fourteenth to Eighty-sixth streets, there will be no safe harborage for vessels and very limited accommodations for the lading and discharge of cargoes.

The Commissioners will report to the Legislature, at its next Session, exterior lines for the City, and submit charts of the Harbor, which have been prepared under their direction, containing the soundings and the velocities and direction of the currents. It is only upon such information that proper lines can be described, and it is respectfully suggested that the authorities of the City shall refrain from adopting the ordinance referred to, or authorizing the extension of any part of the City into the rivers, until the Legislature shall have acted upon the report of the Commissioners. Very respectfully,

(Signed.) GEO. W. PATTERSON, Chairman.

To his Honor, Fernando Wood.

THE CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM GROUND.

A resolution was presented in relation to a piece of land used as a play-ground, adjoining the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, in Fifty-second-street. The ground was leased to the Asylum during the pleasure of the City, and is now wanted for other purposes. The resolution calls for a revocation of the lease. It was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

THE DUANE-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

A petition from the Councilmen was received from the Trustees of the Duane-street Methodist Church property, asking that $1,400 tax be remitted. It was asked on the ground that there is a heavy mortgage on it. There was a strong objection to it, but the Board finally concurred.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS.

The Committee on Markets, having in charge the investigation into the charges of fraud and peculation in the management of the City markets, reported that they were unable to ascertain any facts to sustain the charges. The report stated that, in 1853, the total receipts amounted to $84,296 83, while last year they reached $102,089 42, being a difference of $17,792 59.

Alderman Tucker charged that the subject had not been investigated. He charged that those who occupied stands in Washington Market were charged—some of the $500 for the privilege, and $350 of rental charged besides by the clerks, and that the marketmen had no guarantee that they could retain their stands. He claimed that if all the moneys were returned, the City would receive $180,000 a year. He also stated that when a resolution asking an investigation passed the Board some months ago, each stand was assessed $30, to take care of it in the Councilmen. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged from further consideration of the subject. The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President, B. F. Pinckney, Esq., in the chair. A number of assessments were confirmed.

THE NEW CITY-HALL—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

On motion to concur with the Board of Aldermen in the report and resolution relative to the erection of the New City-Hall—

Mr. Councilman Appleby in the Chair.

Councilman C. D. Swan reiterated his objections to the impropriety of legislating upon a plan concerning which no definite information existed as to the expense which would be incurred. It would be erected under the management of the head of the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and after the developments that had been made, and that were yet pending, it was not prudent to vote for the adoption of such a scheme. He had been informed that the thing was an architectural impossibility, and could not be practically carried out. Without derogating from the character of the Committee, they were not, in his opinion, capable of forming a correct opinion; disinterested architects ought to have been asked for their views of the plan submitted. He moved that the matter be referred back to the Committee, and that the sum to be expended should not exceed a certain limit. The liabilities of the City were already very great; he hoped the time would come when the municipal authorities would give the same attention to public as they did to their private expenditure.

Councilman Warner opposed such reference. The architects had always been ready to afford any explanation. More room for the discharge of public business was urgently demanded.

Councilman Brady had talked with many builders, and the universal reply was, that Buckman's plans were the best. As a member of the Committee he had given the matter his best attention, and could do no more. He admitted his belief that it would cost five millions of dollars. He never saw a private dwelling that had not exceeded the estimate.

Councilman Swan replied. The question being put to the vote, Councilman Taylor twitted Councilman Swan with his former vote; such legislation was not hasty, this matter had been before the Common Council three years. He, the speaker, knew nothing about "laws," but he thought he understood building better than the gentleman from the Fortieth.

Councilman Cooper had consulted many architects; if he wanted information he would go to some gentleman who knew more about it than the gentleman who pretends to know something and in reality knows nothing. Councilman Brady said the architect would "build the building right square for three millions of dollars." On the motion to refer the subject back to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, the vote stood 18 to 35, and was therefore lost.

Councilman Swan asked if the original resolution was attached to the proceedings. Being informed that there was nothing attached, he would raise as a point of order the rule requiring that all such resolutions be annexed. He demanded the ruling of the Chair on the point submitted, and maintained that the original papers should be in possession of this Board.

The Chair ruled that the further consideration of the point was not in order.

Councilman Warner rose to speak; but it was immediately contended by Councilman Swan that as he was silenced, so must the Chair call any other member to order. Nevertheless a desultory series of explanations, as to these papers, were offered by Councilman Barney and others.

Councilman Swan said, that if this was to be the system of legislation it was time the City knew it. In reply to a question which he characterized as "cynical," he knew nothing as to where the papers were. Councilman Mason asked what was the subject before the Board. The Chair replied that "he was lost entirely." [Laughter.] Councilman Swan repeated his legal objection. The Chairman repeated that the resolution was not annexed.

An adjournment was moved, and lost. Councilman J. L. Smith and several others endeavored to substantiate the legality of the document; cries of *order* were freely exchanged in order to suppress further argument. Councilman Swan said the manuscript papers were somewhere—they must be found.

The Chair repeated that the documents before them could not be treated as originals; they were printed copies. No vote could be taken on such copies. Spite of this decision, Councilman Hoppe moved that they be acted upon. The question was not put, and Councilman Merritt expressed himself as very eager to be heard. With some difficulty he was quieted, and Councilman Hoppe again insisted upon the Chairman putting a question upon which the Chair had already decided. On vote that the Chair be sustained, it was lost.

Councilman Hoppe then asked for the adoption of the Report, and Councilman Swan asked for the reading of the original documents. The Chairman repeated that they were not forthcoming. "Then, Sir," said Councilman Swan, "I object to further proceeding." Councilman Taylor said, it was "contemptible that any man should be found determined to defeat this matter, at all hazards; he would give $100 to know who had been playing this dirty trick," meaning, as was supposed, the abstraction of the missing paper.

Councilman Barney moved that the house [illegible] with closed doors, and examine, on oath, every member as to this missing paper. The motion was seconded by Councilman Warner. Before it could be put, Councilman Swan rose and spoke in a very excited [illegible] Swan and [illegible] railway, and charges of [illegible] were very emphatic. A member then moved an adjournment to Monday which was carried.

[illegible] an hour after the adjournment, and while several members remained discussing the matter, the missing papers were found on the President's desk.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Ely in the chair. There was considerable routine business done, but nothing of special interest. A communication was received from the Judges of the Common Pleas, through Mr. Jarvis, the Clerk, asking that the furniture of the court-room be repaired. The communication was referred to Supervisor Tucker, with power. Numerous petitions for reduction of taxes were received and referred. A petition was received from the officers of the Superior Court, asking that their salaries be increased from $700 to $800 a year. After considerable debate the communication was referred to the Committee on Civil Affairs. The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of County Canvassers.

The Board reassembled on Friday, at noon, the President, Nathan C. Ely, in the Chair.

The reading of the returns from the Third District, of the Fifth Ward, was called for, and at the conclusion the Chairman called up the special business of the day, namely: the returns of the First Ward.

Supervisor Barker moved that it be adjourned until Tuesday next, and made the special order for that day, on account of some important evidence respecting the election in the Second and Third Districts of the said Ward.

Supervisor Brown, of the First Ward, objected. He hoped to be allowed to proceed with his returns; he could not conceive what reasons there could be for delay.

Supervisor Barker explained. It was impossible at the present moment to enter fairly upon the investigation.

Supervisor Brown still contended for his right.

Supervisor Tucker was anxious to proceed.

Supervisor Herrick opposed the postponement.

Supervisor Barker claimed it on behalf of the citizens of the Ward. He could furnish affidavits showing that the Second and Third Districts should not be allowed to present their returns.

On a motion to lay over, it was lost; whereupon

Supervisor Barker stated that, as he had been forced to bring up the case that day, he would state his objections.

The Chair decided that, as the First Ward had not commenced with its returns, the gentleman from the Fifteenth was out of order.

On motion, the Supervisor of the First Ward proceeded to read his returns.

As he was about to read those from the Second District, Supervisor Barker claimed the right to be heard, and asked a stay of the proceedings, offering the following resolution:

Resolved—That the Board of County Canvassers will not proceed to examine the votes of the Second and Third Districts of the First Ward until the legal voters shall have had an opportunity of being heard before the Board in relation to the charges of rioting and obstructing the polls in such a manner as to prevent free access.

Supervisor Herrick wanted to know what these charges were, and why they could not now be investigated.

Supervisor Moneghan asked that they might be read.

Supervisor Barker said they were well aware what they were in substance. The polls had been guarded by a large body of armed men, who drove or deterred honest citizens from the polls, insulting them in every possible way.

Supervisor Voorhis was in favor of laying over the matter until Tuesday.

Ultimately the matter was laid over until Wednesday.

Supervisor Briggs then offered the following resolution:

Whereas, A large number of electors of the Thirteenth Ward declare that on the 4th of November, at the annual election of officers for the County and City of New-York, there were upwards of six hundred illegal votes polled in said Ward more than there are legal voters; Therefore,

Resolved, That "three" competent canvassers be appointed by this Board to procure the poll lists which were kept on that day by the Clerks of the various Election Districts of said Ward, and have the same carefully examined, and the Ward properly canvassed in such manner as to ascertain the number of legal votes polled, also the number polled which are now contended to be illegal; and that said canvassers report to this Board in twelve days.

This resolution, after discussion, was laid on the table.

A recess followed, after which the Board proceeded to the examination of the votes in the Seventh Ward, which elicited nothing particularly.

Adjourned until Saturday.

Evening Schools.

NINTH WARD EVENING SCHOOL.

There is but one Evening School in the Ninth Ward, and that is held in School-house No. 3, corner of Grove and Hudson streets, for the instruction of males. Its total number of admissions during the present year is 417. The average attendance is 140. The oldest pupil is 32 years of age. The average age of the pupils is 17 years. Among the noticeable facts is the attendance of a local Methodist preacher, who takes lessons in Grammar and Composition.

A class in Drawing is now full, twenty being the required number to secure the services of a teacher of Drawing. Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Penmanship, are taught in the lower classes; in the highest, Algebra and Book-keeping are added.

The rooms will accommodate 300 pupils, are well furnished, ventilated, warmed and lighted. This school is under the official care of Albert Smith, of the Evening School Committee. The teachers are Thos. F. Harrison, Esq., (Principal of No. 41, Greenwich-avenue,) aided by George Harrison and W. J. Kennard, and Mrs. V. Kohler and E. Ashby.

COLORED EVENING SCHOOLS.

There are but two evening schools for the instruction of colored persons in the City, both of which are held in School-house No. 2, in Laurens-street, near Grand. The girls' school, under the care of Miss Tompkins, with two assistants, has a regular attendance of 50. The average age of the pupils is about 30 years, the oldest being 54. This pupil could not read when she commenced two years ago, but now reads very well.

The Principal of the School is one of the most experienced teachers in the service of the Board of Education, having taught twenty-three years, and a large part of the time has held the position of Principal of the Colored Girls' Grammar School No. 2. Special attention is paid to instructing the pupils in reading, spelling, arithmetic and penmanship, in which many have made cheering progress.

The rooms will accommodate 100 pupils, and are really pleasant and comfortable. Our colored fellow-citizens should see that all the vacant seats are filled.

There is a fine new piano belonging to the Day School, which is used in teaching vocal music. It was purchased with the proceeds of a concert given by the girls some weeks since, and cost $400, one-half of which is still to be raised, by means of another concert, to be given during the holidays, when we hope the girls of No. 2 will be remembered by all their friends.

The Boys' Evening School has a regular attendance of 55, under the care of Abram F. Wake, Principal of the Day School, with two assistants.

The average age of the pupils is 24 years; the two oldest are men 54 years old.

Very creditable advancements have been made by most of the pupils, and the attendance is larger than heretofore.

The School will accommodate 100 pupils, and is under the official care of Mr. E. Bootman, of the Evening School Committee.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Who were the Rioters?—A great many smashed hats and hats with bricks in them were picked up about the polls on Tuesday last. Among all these there was not one with the name of Knox on the inside. This proves conclusively—what we have ever maintained to be a fact—that none but persons of good taste and gentlemanly instincts patronize the great King of Hatters. Depôt corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The whole world has, with one voice, indorsed the favor of these wonderful medicines as being the only remedy for old wounds, sore legs, sore breasts, even when all other remedies have failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

White teeth, perfumed breath, and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. Beware of counterfeits. The immense success of the Balm has brought out hosts of counterfeits and impostors. Be sure each bottle is signed Fetridge & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A Card to Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers.—[illegible] by Fetridge to injure Marvin J. Merchant in the sale of his celebrated "Balm of Ten Thousand Flowers." In the Tribune of the [illegible] under the head of "Law Intelligence," was published an injunction over the signature of Judge Hoffman, entitled as follows:

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Nov. 8. Before Judge Hoffman.

THE WAR OF THE PERFUMERS.

W. P. Fetridge vs. Marvin J. Merchant.—A temporary injunction was granted on Saturday last by Mr. Justice Hoffman of the Superior Court, at the instance of W. P. Fetridge, restraining the defendant, who keeps in Broadway at the sign of the Golden Bell, for selling or disposing of an alleged imitation, got up by one Rice, of Boston, of the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

The publication of the above being the first intimation I had of anything of the kind, and believing that no such injunction had ever been granted, but published by W. P. Fetridge expressly to libel and injure me, I immediately put the matter in the hands of my attorneys for investigation. An application was promptly made by him on the morning of the 13th, to dissolve the injunction. His Honor Judge Hoffman not remembering having granted any such injunction, immediately issued an order citing said Fetridge to produce the order of injunction in Court on the 14th instant. Counsel for said Fetridge did appear, alleging the matter to have been a mistake, &c., all of which will appear hereafter.

My object in publishing this Card, is to restrain, as far as possible, any further injury to me by its publication. And believing the design of said Fetridge to be to introduce into notice his "Balm of Thousand flowers" in opposition to my celebrated "*Balm of Ten Thousand Flowers*," which is the genuine article—and for which I am the sole possessor of the *copyright*, for the United States, and also the sole originator and inventor, I hope my numerous friends and patrons will continue to favor me with their orders, which I shall cause to be executed with promptness and dispatch.

Legal proceedings have already been commenced against W. P. Fetridge, in conjunction with the editors of the *Tribune* for libel, claiming damages to the amount of twenty thousand dollars.

MARVIN J. MERCHANT.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Throat and Lungs.

Treatment by Inhalation of Medicated Vapors and Compressed Air.—Notice.—During the Autumn and Winter months Dr. Hunter and his associate Dr. Melville, will receive patients from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily.

No. 828 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 12, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!

Steinway & Sons, No. 84 Walker-street, near Broadway, received three first prize medals last year, and were again awarded a gold medal at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, for the best pianoforte. Call and see them.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 65c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Testimonial.—"*Resolved*, That the system here pursued is far superior to any other. It is invaluable to the legal student." Passed unanimously by the students. Next term begins on 1st January. Send for circular to J. W. Fowler.

[Advertisement.]

J. F. Poole's [illegible] drama of "Wealth and Worth," [illegible] sensation at Purdy's National Theatre. It is considered the best piece of the season and crowds the house every night. This evening it will be repeated with the pantomime of "Asphodel," and comedietta of "Wilful Murder."

[Advertisement.]

Positively the very last time of "Dred" at Barnum's Museum, and the very last appearance of Tom Thumb in the character of Tom Tit, a most wonderful performance. Miss it this afternoon and evening, when he appears, and you never will have such a chance again.

[Advertisement.]

Rogers' One-Price Clothing Warehouse now contains the largest and cheapest stock of Boys' Clothing in the Union. All sizes, colors, styles, and varieties of school and dress suits, over-coats, &c.—Only one price asked or taken. P. L. Rogers, corner Fulton and Nassau sts.

[Advertisement.]

Frangipanni!! An Eternal Perfume.—Familiar as Household Words. Agents, Geo. E. Inger & Co., Chemists, corner of Walker-st. and Broadway, and all respectable Apothecaries.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. [illegible] Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

Howie—Gaines.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Bardell, Elizabeth A. Gaines, of Hartford, Conn., to Robert P. Howie, of Montreal.

Sloat—Riddell.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the Broome-st. Church, by Rev. Mr. Stryker, Mr. Henry E. Sloat to Miss Harriet E. Riddell, both of this City.

Lines—Watson.—At Fort Washington, on Thursday, Nov. 13, by Rev. J. H. Smith, Joseph Lines, of Philadelphia, to Fanny E., daughter of the late Joseph Watson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Eng.

Lathrop—Gibbons.—At Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Samuel Randall, Frank Lathrop to Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Gibbons.

Bradner—Laning.—At Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, by Rev. Mr. Dorrance, J. H. Bradner, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., to Lizzie V., daughter of A. C. Laning, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Hindhaugh.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 14, Mrs. Eveleen, wife of Wm. Hindhaugh, aged 39 years and 7 months.

The funeral address will be delivered on Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 749 Broadway. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment, on Monday, in the 9 o'clock train.

Norwood.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 14, Andrew S. Norwood, in the 87th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of Rev. Dr. McElroy, in 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Mason.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 14, of scarlet fever, Henry Johnson Mason, son of John A. and Cornelia L. Mason, aged 3 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 141 Sands-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Halsey.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Nov. 13, Mrs. Mary Halsey, widow of the late Dr. J. B. Halsey, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. N. Seymour, this day, (Saturday,) at 1¼ o'clock. The trains of the Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. at 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.

Wood.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 13, at his residence, suddenly, Hon. Joseph Wood, formerly of Stamford, in the 78th year of his age.

Jay.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 13, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Banyer, Ann Jay, daughter of the late John Jay, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock.

Savage.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 13, Thomas, son of the late Thomas Savage, and grandson of the late Robert [illegible], aged 6 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 148 West 17th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

Lambage.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 13, after a short but severe illness, Fanny, the wife of F. D. Lambage, aged 23 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 West [illegible]-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

[illegible].—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 13, Henry [illegible], eldest son of Abraham H. and Mary [illegible], aged 14 years, 6 months and [illegible] days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, T. Hedges, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible] see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Nov. 14.

[illegible]	Indiana St. 5s ...	2100	Reading Railroad ... 81½
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s, '90 s3 91	400	do ... 81½
1,000	Virginia 6s ... 94	600	do ... s3 81½
1,000	Mis. St. 6s ... [illegible]	120	do ... b60 80
[illegible]	do ... [illegible]	300	do ... s60 81½
[illegible]	do ... b3 [illegible]	700	do ... s10 81½
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75 ... 80½	100	do ... s30 81½
5,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s ... 88½	100	do ... s10 81½
2,500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s ... 101	400	do ... b30 81
3,000	Hd. Riv. R. 1st m. ... 99	5	Mich. Cen. R. R. ... 98½
2,000	Hd. Riv. R. 3d M. ... 69½	250	do ... Monday 97
2,000	do ... 69½	[illegible]	do ... 97
4,500	Harlem R. 3d M. ... 73	50	do ... 3 97½
1,000	do ... 72½	50	Ga. & Chi. R. R. ... 115½
7,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. ... 91	25	do ... 115
18,000	do ... 91½	300	do ... b60 116
15,000	do ... b60 91½	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.R. s30 88½
10,000	do ... b30 91½	100	do ... s30 88½
2,000	Ter. Ht. & Al. 2d M ... 73	564	do ... 89
13	Bank State N. Y. ... 102½	300	do ... b30 89½
5	Metropolitan Bank ... 108½	100	do ... b10 89½
33	Bank of America ... 118½	100	do ... 89½
100	Canton Co. ... s30 22	650	Panama Railroad ... 95½
50	do ... 22	5	do ... 96½
50	Nic. Trans. Co. ... 8½	200	do ... s30 96
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co. 125	600	do ... b60 95
25	do ... 126	250	do ... 96
10	Penn. Coal Co. ... 96	100	do ... 96½
200	do ... b15 96½	50	do ... s30 96
200	do ... b60 97	50	do ... b10 96
60	La Crosse & Mil. R. 61½	25	do ... 96½
50	do ... 61½	300	Ill. Cent. Rail. ... b60 117½
150	Cum. C. Com. ... s3 18½	100	do ... b30 117½
100	do ... b60 19½	200	do ... 117
300	do ... 19	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. b60 59
1010	N. Y. C. R. R. ... 89½	300	do ... b30 59
300	do ... b60 89½	400	do ... 58
100	do ... b15 88½	100	do ... 58½
200	do ... b10 89	300	Clev. & Toledo Rail. 73
100	do ... s3 88½	300	do ... 73½
100	do ... b30 89	1070	do ... 73½
250	do ... 88½	400	do ... b60 74
150	do ... s30 88½	1000	do ... b30 74
110	do ... 88½	200	do ... b60 73½
130	Erie Railroad ... s60 62	1200	do ... b10 73½
2350	do ... 62½	100	do ... s60 73
1150	do ... b10 62½	100	do ... s60 72½
450	do ... 62½	400	do ... s10 73½
300	do ... b3 62½	300	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R. 96
1500	do ... b60 62½	50	do ... 97½
400	do ... s60 62	125	do ... 97½
500	do ... b30 62½	100	do ... s3 97½
925	do ... 62	100	do ... s30 97½
500	do ... b10 62½	100	do ... s30 97½
1000	do ... b60 62½	225	do ... 97½
200	do ... s30 61½	75	do ... 97½
100	do ... s45 61½	50	do ... 97½
100	Harlem Railroad ... 15½	20	Mil. & Miss. R. R. ... 77
100	do ... 15½	13	Little Miami R. R. ... 89
100	do ... b60 16		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia 6s ... s3 94½	200	Harlem R. R. ... b60 16
50	Canton Co. ... 22	50	Mich. Cent. R. R. s60 95½
300	Cumb. Coal Co. ... s3 19	50	do ... s60 95
500	do ... b60 19½	25	do ... 95½
50	Dl. & Hd. C. Co. s60 125	100	Ill. Cen. R. R. ... b30 116½
100	do ... 126	300	Reading R. R. ... 80½
325	N. Y. Cen. R. R. ... 88	400	do ... b3 80½
100	do ... b60 88½	400	do ... 80½
25	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R. 96½	200	do ... 80½
125	do ... 96	200	do ... b10 80½
120	do ... 95½	100	do ... b3 80½
100	Erie Railroad ... s30 61½	100	do ... b60 81½
100	do ... 61½	50	do ... b10 81½
100	do ... 61½	25	Panama Railroad ... 95½
100	do ... 3d 61½	100	do ... b10 95½
300	do ... b60 62½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. ... b10 115
100	do ... b30 62½	320	do ... 115
500	do ... 61½	250	do ... b60 116
300	do ... b60 62½	300	Clev. & Tol. R. ... s4m 73
100	do ... s60 61½	1300	do ... 72½
200	do ... b10 61½	200	do ... b30 73
100	do ... 61½	200	Clev. & Pits. R. R. ... 58½
500	do ... b60 62	300	Mic. S. & N. I. R. b30 88

Friday, Nov. 14—P. M.

An enormous business was done on the Stock Exchange to-day, and the excitement, during the forenoon, ran high on nearly all the Railway shares and on State Stocks, at the further advance of 1@2½ ℔ cent. Not less than *sixty thousand shares* changed hands in the course of the day. The official register shows 45,000 shares, and the Street transactions were unusually numerous; among the rest, 3,000 shares Rock Island, to settle outstanding contracts. The demand abated somewhat at the afternoon Board, and the *Bearish* feeling among the Brokers, which, unfortunately for the credit of public and corporate securities, has ruled the market at least six months out of the past eight, again manifested itself. The sales made were at a decline of ½@1 ℔ cent. on the morning prices, the market finally closing steady, and with every indication of a further rise on the appearance of fresh orders from outside buyers to-morrow. The commission brokers are unusually well employed, and the public outside Wall-street have taken more Stocks in the last ten or twelve days than at any previous period since the first announcement of peace in Europe last Winter. The best dividend-paying Roads met the largest demand and rise to-day. Panama and Reading rose quite rapidly, and so did New-York Central, Galena and Chicago, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern and Rock Island. Erie and Cleveland and Toledo also shared a large speculative activity, with frequent fluctuations through the day—Erie from 61½@62½, closing 61¾; Toledo from 72@73½, closing 72½ ℔ cent. Virginia State Stock rose 2 ℔ cent., selling at 94½ ℔ cent. cash. There was a good request at firm prices for Illinois Central, Harlem, and New-York Central Bonds. The general market left off with a good, steady tone.

The money market continues to improve, and although the discount rates are not yet down more than ½@1 ℔ cent. ℔ annum outside of Bank, and the Banks continue to move with caution—putting out their surplus means mainly at call—the improved confidence works nearly as much good as absolute ease. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $159,699; disbursed $198,168, and held at the close a balance of $12,116,214.

The Dry Goods import for the week is $889,633, against $1,200,601 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Pkgs.	Value	Warehoused Pkgs.	Value	Withdrawn Pkgs.	Value
Man. of Wool..	482	$138,950	169	$38,740	55	$19,284
Man. of Cotton	575	164,489	289	46,770	57	11,880
Man. of Silk....	295	244,188	121	54,422	14	5,697
Man. of Flax....	209	59,004	264	47,703	29	6,178
Miscellaneous...	375	73,553	965	23,764	126	4,674
Total.......	1,692	$679,224	1,808	$210,399	281	$46,712
		210,399				679,224
Total entered....		$889,633	Total marketed...			$725,946

ERIE RAILROAD.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of October, 1856, were ... $564,133 24
Earnings, October, 1855 ... 598,340 15
Decrease ... $34,206 91

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD—195 MILES.

Funded debt of Eastern Section. $1,696,000
Capital Stock registered at New-York ... 918,900
Approximate investment Eastern Section. $2,614,900
Earnings Oct. 1, 1855, to Sept. 30, '56 $718,181
Estimated expenses 40 ℔ cent ... 287,200
Equal to 16½ ℔ cent. net on investment ... $430,981
Funded debt on West'n Division. $1,250,000
Capital Stock registered at Milwaukee ... 1,730,000 ... $2,980,000

Regular half-yearly cash dividends of 5 ℔ cent. are paid on the stock of the Company, registered in this City, and an extra dividend last January, of 7 ℔ cent., all from the net earnings of the Eastern division from Milwaukee to Madison. This year the interest on the funded debt of the Western Division, and such of the stock as the contractors have actually received, has been borne from the same source, and will be until next Spring, when that division, already completed to within [illegible] miles of the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, will be made productive of itself, besides securing a thorough traffic to the whole line from river to lake. It will then only remain for the management to complete their Southern Wisconsin branch from Janesville to a connection with the Illinois Central at or near the State Line, to secure a double connection with the Mississippi at Galena and Dubuque, besides accommodating this branch to a large local traffic from the Southern (among the oldest settled) counties of the State. This work is already in good progress, and like the Eastern and Western divisions will be unincumbered by any complicated negotiations. The first and only mortgage loan for about $10,000 a mile will bear 8 ℔ cent., say for $350,000, convertible for five years into stock, and if not converted, paid off by the operation of the Sinking Fund.

The following statement on behalf of the Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Brokers' Association has been forwarded to this country for publication.

Liverpool, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1856.

To the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans, Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, and to all concerned in the Cotton trade of the United States.

"The magnitude and importance of the commerce of Great Britain with the United States in the article of Cotton is sufficiently known, and to those who are [illegible] the bale [illegible] offered in the market should fairly represent the quality of the bulk from which it is taken, so every deviation from the rule tends to disturb [illegible].

Of late, however, so many instances of [illegible] packing have occurred—[illegible] between the sample and the bulk [illegible] been sustained, both by the [illegible] merchant, and it has become a duty to call the attention, not only of the American [illegible] tors—whose reputation is thereby injured [illegible] of the trade, generally, to the present [illegible] crease in the proportion of irregular and false bales, and to invite their serious [illegible] the evils which must inevitably follow the continuance of the practice, and to solicit their assistance in checking it.

In most cases, the irregular packing is only discovered when the bale has reached its ultimate destination and is opened by the manufacturer, and the trouble, cost, and inconvenience of repacking and returning the bale, and the trouble and difficulty which attend a prosecution of his claim have frequently induced him to bear the loss in silence. Similar reasons have prevailed with the merchant to shift the loss resulting from such cotton returned by the manufacturer, rather than resort to the tedious and often fruitless process of seeking redress against the planter abroad.

It is on this account that so few instances have occurred in which the real offender has borne the consequence of his neglect, and, presuming on this forbearance, the evil complained of has, from carelessness or otherwise, increased to such an extent that in a large proportion of shipments arriving in Liverpool, instances of false or irregular packing are discovered, and occasionally whole parcels, consisting of 20, 50, and even 100 bales are found mixed in the bales and sometimes plated, in other words the outer layers from which the sample is taken is more or less superior in quality to the interior of the bale.

It is hoped that all parties will see the urgent necessity of promptly cooperating to stop and remove this serious and increasing evil, which will otherwise disorganise the trade, and destroy that mutual trust and confidence, without which such an extensive and important branch of commerce cannot be carried on.

Thos. Sellar, Pres. Am. Chamber of Com.
Thos. Haigh, Pres. Cotton Brokers' Ass'n.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Friday, Nov. 14—[illegible] P. M.

Flour in fair interior demand and scarcely as firm. Sales 900 bbls. at $6 25@$6 50 for extra Wisconsin and choice Ohio; $6 [illegible] for extra Indiana and Ohio; $6 [illegible] for double extra do. and Canadian. Wheat closes quiet. Sales 15,000 bush. at $1 15 for Chicago Spring, $1 [illegible] for Milwaukee Club, and $1 25 do. red Winter mixed. Corn in distilling demand. Stock very light and firm. Sales 15,000 bush. at 58c.@58½c., free to boat. Oats advanced and scarce. Sales 7,000 bush. at 46c. free to boat. Canal *Freights to New-York*—Little grain to go forward, rates lower. Wheat, 18½c.@19c. Corn, [illegible]. Through engagements will only be made for a few days longer, in anticipation of the close of navigation. *Receipts in the twenty-four hours up to noon to-day*—129,580 bbls. Flour, and 56,670 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—159,688 bush. Wheat, 19,070 bush. Corn, and 9,300 bush. Oats.

Oswego, Friday, Nov. 14—[illegible] P. M.

The stock of Wheat is light with a good demand. Sales 40,000 bushels at $1 50 for White Canadian and Indiana; $1 40 for Red Indiana and Ohio. *Canal Freights* a trifle lower. *Lake Imports*—1,131 bbls. Flour; 11,400 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—5,743 bbls. Flour; 45,500 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Rye, and 5,600 bushels Barley.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Cotton—Unchanged in price; sales to-day 9,000 bales. Sugar is quoted at 9⅛c.@10c. Molasses (new crop) 62c. Red Wheat, $1 40. Freights—Cotton, to Liverpool, 16-32d. Exchange on London, 8 ℔ cent. prem.

Charleston, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Cotton has declined ⅛c.@¼c. on the week; sales 7,000 bales Middling Fair, 13⅜c. Rice declined ¼c. on the lower grades.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—G. W. Foster, Mrs. Foster, Geo. West, Dr. Lowber, John Pettis, S. Donison, and [illegible] in the steerage. From Havana—Mrs. C. Murphy, E. A. Alberon, J. R. Lopez, E. Harris, P. Paana, Mr. and Mrs. Rumaly and child, and 4 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—J. Brian, John O. Taylor, Thos. Walker, E. Sherwood, Miss Dimond, Miss Read, M. Cohen, Miss A. Dealey, Miss Wright, Miss M. A. Flushen, J. Fletcher, D. Gray, John Hays, Wm. Lamb, A. H. Holt, Mrs. James Gray, Miss E. E. Melvin, W. H. Blackwell, W. Curley, and 23 in the steerage.

In bark Tahiti, from Cardiff—J. Hobart Buxton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 47 | Sun sets..... 4 45 | Moon rises.. 7 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 40 | Gov. Island. 10 34 | Hell Gate.. 10 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 14.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburg, Cummings, Glasgow, J. McSymon. Ships Planter, Carlisle, Mobile, J. W. Phillips & Co.; E. Walter, Malsey, London, J. R. Barker; Chas. Dennis, Liverpool, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Richard Morse, Pendleton, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs B. Young, Colson, St. Kitts, Demming, Moore & Co.; Riverside, Perry, Barbadoes, L. H. Gedney; Chieftain, Smith, Alexandria, Metcalf & Duncan; Ruth Plummer, Gibraltar, Grie & Francis; Pacific, Wade, Antigua, Peck, Church & Co.; Princeton, Allen, Bermuda, C. & F. J. Peters; Adky Swift, Deane, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Wave, (Br.) Stephens, Halifax, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Tiger, Carlson, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; G. H. Moller, Decker, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Duprey, Bragg, Newbern, B. Blossom & Son; Susan, Webber, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. Hadgan, Roper, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master; A. R. Wetmore, Bogart, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; J. W. Halleck, Halleck, Virgin Islands, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Fanny, Stokes, Philadelphia, James Hand; Moonlight, Knapp, Mobile, Laytin & Hurlbut.

Barge John F. Winslow, Cox, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, New-Orleans and Havana, with 44 passengers.

Ship Metropolis, Jory, Calcutta, June [illegible], sailed June 14, sighted St. Helena Sept. 18, with [illegible] to West & Walker. Has experienced a long [illegible] of light winds and calms; for 120 days [illegible] sky sails.

Ship Humboldt, (Ham.) Paulsen, Hamburg [illegible], with mdse. and 337 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales, split sails, &c. Been 8 days W. of the Banks. Had 1 birth and 27 deaths during the passage.

Ship Wanderer, Ryder, Liverpool Oct. 4, with salt, &c. to Howes & Co.

Ship Majestic, (of Brunswick,) Decker, Cardiff and Penarth Roads Oct. 1, with railroad iron to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Nesmith & Sons. Experienced heavy westerly gales for 35 days. Oct. 1, off Lundy Island, parted co. with ship Sidney, of Richmond, which [illegible] foretopmast gone and mainmast sprung—wanted no assistance; would return to Cardiff.

Ship Howard, (Ham.) Niemann, Hamburg, with mdse. and 241 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Has had 28 deaths during the passage. Oct. 11, experienced a gale from N. W., split sails, &c.

Bark Elise, (Ham.) Nielsen, Hamburg Sept. 22, with mdse. and 116 passengers to F. Karck.

Bark Daniel G. Wilson, (of Philadelphia,) Peacock, Rochelle 28 ds., with brandy, &c., to master.

Bark Osprey, (Br.) Keats, Bristol, Eng., Oct. 2, with mdse. and 205 passengers to H. & F. W. Meyer. Oct. 1, lat. 49 15, lon. 15 30, fell in with Br. brig C. W. Collingwood, abandoned.

Bark Tahiti, (of Eastport,) Buckman, Cardiff Oct. 1, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Alexandrine, bark Elberta and brig Jos. Park—all for New-York. The ship Col. Cutts for New-Orleans, and brig Titania, of Eastport, for New-York, sailed a few days previous.

Bark D. C. Yeaton, (of Portland,) Pote, Newcastle [illegible] ds., with coal to master. 9th inst., lat. 41 14, lon. 65, exchanged signals with ship Neptune, bound E.

Brig Nazaire, (Br., of Quebec,) Prieur, Black River, Ja., 21 ds., with logwood and pimento to Lawrence & Co. 6th inst., near Hatteras, signalized a bark showing a tri-color flag with the letters L C in it, bound S.; supposed Sturges & Co.'s signal.

Brig Roderick Dhu, (Br.) McNeill, Pictou 12 ds., with coal to Arthur Leary.

Schr. Henry D. Mears, (of Baltimore,) Snow, Kingston, Ja., Oct. 22, with sugar, &c., to master. Oct. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. 72, passed the top of a deck house, about 30 feet long and 15 feet wide; was painted white inside and lead color outside.

Schr. Kasbec, Robinson, Pictou 12 ds., with coal to McAuliff, Wheelock & Alms.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Wass, Bucksport, with spars to L. P. Snow.

Schr. Superior, Robinson, Rockland.

Schr. Nourmahal, Holbrook, Rockland.

Schr. Delaware Bridges, Rockland.

Schr. American Chief, Pressey, Rockland.

Schr. Florence, Dayton, Rockland.

Schr. Kossuth, Cooker, Newburyport.

Schr. Protection, Coe, Machias, with lumber to master.

Schr. D. Baker, Goodwin, New-Haven.

Schr. Northern Light, Clater, Vinalhaven.

Sloop Joel Hall, Cole, Portland.

Propeller Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia.

Propeller Osceola, Clark, Providence.

Propeller Uncas, Bates, Hartford.

WIND—S. and light.

Sailed.

Ships Hemisphere, Taylor, Charlotte [illegible], with troops; Martha's Vineyard, [illegible].

Memoranda.

The clipper ship John Milton, 1,450 tons, was this morning taken on the Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Extracts from letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.

Key West, Nov. [illegible].—News reached here per steamship Pampero that a large bark was ashore on French Key, about 30 miles from this place. The bark is reported as being lined on shore, and was thought to have [illegible].

P. S.—The bark ashore is the Octavia, of [illegible], from Matanzas, with a cargo of sugar, for Boston; [illegible] to 100 boxes will be saved; vessel a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 6, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], ship [illegible], bound [illegible].

Nov. 10, lat. 41 10, lon. 65, [illegible] ship Neptune, lat. 19.

Foreign Ports.

At Black River, Ja., Oct. [illegible], brig Velocity, [illegible], for New-York, big.